GUIDE TO THE RECORDS VOL-I

GUIDE TO THE RECORDS IN THE TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

VOLUME I

PREPARED BY

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

EGMORE

MADRAS-8

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INTRODUCTION

1:1 TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES:-

1:1 MADRAS occupies a unique place in the archives administration in India. It was perhaps the first among the States to realise the official and historical value of archives; it was certainly the first to organize a separate Record Office. In 1806 Lord William Bentinck centralised the Secretariat records in Fort St. George, which were till then scattered in the various Departments. He appointed a Record Keeper and a staff under him to look after them, to arrange them properly and to issue them promptly on requisition to the various Departments for reference. In 1871 and 1893 the Government employed William Huddleston and A.T. Pringle to publish selections from, and publications in extenso of, old records. But this was only the beginning, the dawn as it were of archive consciousness. The day arrived only in the 20th century. For, it was only by establishing a separate Record Office in October 1909, that it became possible to organise all the important archives of the State in a systematic manner. Thiru. C.M. Schmidt who as a Registrar of the Chief Secretariat had been incharge of the old records in this Fort St. George and then became the Inspector General of Registration. He was put incharge of the newly formed Record Office as per G.O.Ms.No.308, Public, dated 8.5.1909. It was then that it became possible to centralise a large number of important series of records, to house them properly, to preserve them and mend them on up-to-date lines, to throw them open for historical research, to publish regularly such of them as are of historical interest, to furnish them when required for legal purposes and to make them all promptly and readily available for official reference in carrying on the day-to-day administration of the State. Rao Sahib K. Ranga Chari B.A., was the Superintendent incharge who supervised the transfer of records and Printing of the Old records. He was also assisted in Editing the Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai along with Sir.J.Fredarick Price and H.Dodwell who are the Editors of the said diary (First 3 volumes by Price and from 4th volumes by Dodwell). All this was by no means achived at once. The activities of the office grew with the growing needs of the times and luckily it so happened that these needs were better appreciated in Madras than elsewhere. The first incumbent of the Post of Curator was H.Dodwell, M.A., from 18.4.1911. He was elevated to this post from Madras Educational Service. In G.O.Ms.No.2094, Public,(Ser.D) dated 5.7.1971 the nomenclature of the 'Madras Record Office' was changed as Madras State Archives and the post of Curator as Director of Archives. The Post of Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research was created in 1973 in G.O.Rt.428 Public (Spl.A) Department dated 6.2.73. Thiru C.Badrinath, I.A.S., was appointed to the post and he assumed charge as

Commissioner on 7.2.73.

After the creation of the post of Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, as Head of the Department, the post of Director of Archives has been redesignated as Deputy Commissioner of Archives (Technical) in G.O.Ms.No.1912, Education Department dated 27.8.81. Similarly the post of Assistant Director also redesignated as Assistant Commissioner. ~~The post of Deputy Commissioners.~~ The post of Deputy Commissioners (Technical) was kept in obeyance during the year 1986 and a new post of Deputy Commissioner in the grade of D.R.O. was created in G.O.Rt.740, (Pub.Spl.A) Department dated 28.2.87). The names of officers who held the post of Curator in this Archives (then called 'Madras Record Office') may be found in Appendix I and the names of Officers who held the post of Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research in Appendix II.

2:0 **Building and Stack Structure:-**

2:1 As to the buildings and the arrangements made to house the records, this state Archives Consists of an Administrative, Block and nine large Record Blocks connected to it by corridars. The Administrative Block and six Record Blocks were constructed in 1909; the seventh Record Block was built in 1927 and the eighth and the ninth Record Blocks were added in 1938. Each of the Record Blocks is about 30 to 40 feet wide and 100 to 120 feet long. All the buildings are of solid construction and are situated in a spacious compound in a more or less quiet locality in Egmore area in Madras. Some idea of the capacity of the Record Blocks can be obtained when it is stated that their floor area is more than 50,000 square feet and their stack area more than 1,60,000 cubic feet. Special arrangements have been made in these Blocks to provide proper shelving, plenty of light and ventilation and effective protection against insect pests, thefts and outbreaks of fire. In the older Blocks the Record racks, both the uprights and shelves, are wholly made of galvanized iron or polished teak wood; in the new Blocks the racks are made of iron uprights and teak wood shelves, since wood is more kind to records and eliminates all danger of rust, sweating and buckling. All iron racks are painted white. The racks are as a rule 3 feet deep, 10 to 15 feet long and 22 feet tall. Except in one Block, which was two floors, in all Blocks the tall racks are partitioned into three sections by two floors of iron gratings constructed above the ground floor. This provides good vertical ventilation and light. In all Blocks the racks are arranged on either side of a 7 feet wide central passage and at right angles to it, leaving a sub-passage, 3 feet wide between each rack; and each of these sub-passages, both on the ground floor and on the upper tiers, is lighted by a window. The central passage in the Block is purposely made wide

to allow the records being easily carried on trollies to any part of the ground floor; and the gratings above the ground floor are provided with man-holes through which the records can be taken to the upper tiers more easily than by the staircases provided at either end of the tiers.

2:2 There are on the whole more than 1,000 windows in the Blocks. Additional ventilation is secured by ceiling and exhaust fans and cowle ventilators. Save in one Block, which is specially fitted with critical windows of reinforced glass, the windows in all the Blocks on both the ground floor and the upper tiers are fitted with glazed shutters and iron bars. As an additional protection all the ground floor windows are provided with steel shutters. The walls of the Blocks in most cases are covered with glazed tiles to prevent dust, damp, and danger of white ants; and the floors are made of cement concrete or Cuddapah slabs. The joinings of the walls and floors both in the Blocks and in the corridors are rounded off with cement to prevent cracks and entry of white ants and to facilitate cleaning. All the buildings are watched during night and out of office hours by a resident watchman and an assistant watchman and their duties are checked with the help of a tell-tale clock. At the entrances to the Blocks and at other convenient places are kept hand-fire engines, stirrup pumps, chemical fire extinguishers and buckets of sand and water. All the Blocks are provided with iron doors and iron fire on escapes and all round the Blocks in the compound are located a number of fire hydrants connected to the city water-supply- These hydrants are intended chiefly for the use of the public fire engines which can be summoned in an emergency by means of the telephone. There are also large static water tanks inside the office compound. The whole staff of the office is regularly trained in the use of fire fighting equipment.

3:0 **RECORD - KEEPING**:-

3:1 Throughout the period of the East India Company's rule, the mode of recording was to copy into leather-bound folio volumes each paper that was to be preserved. That system was maintained right down to 1856. The Originals of these papers were also kept in bundles. Letters received were copied into one set of volumes; Letters sent into another; and the proceedings of the Council into the third. A slight change was subsequently made in this system and the country correspondence was separated from them.

3:2 The records of the Secretariat department have been classified as follows:-

1. The Despatches to and from England;
2. Consultations or Proceedings of Governments;
3. Sundries;
4. Government Orders (G.Os);

The records in serial numbers 1 to 3 are in the shape of volumes and those in serial No.4 in the shape of files.

3:3 The records in the series of the "Despatches from England and to England" include the kinds of letters-long detailed despatches sent eastwards or westwards in the Company's ships, and shorter letters sent by chance means, by a foreign ship that happened to be sailing overland. The Despatches from Court (England) begin from the year 1670 and those to Court (England) date only from 1694.

3:4 In the Series of "Consultations" the earliest and the first volume relates to the year 1672. When the activities of Government increased, the consulations were divided and sub-divided. The Military Proceedings were separated from the Ordinary Proceedings of Government for the purpose of Secrecy. Revenue Consultations, branched out of Public (Civil), Political, Foreign and Secret, out of Military. The establishment of the Judicial Court resulted in Producing Judicial Consultations. Ecclesiastical Consultations followed hard on the appointment of a archdeacon, and Marine Consultations commemorated the appearance of steam ships in Eastern Waters.

3:5 Among the records of Pre-Mutiny period, a considerable number of volumes classified as Sundry Books relate to Military subjects. These are some relating to Civil matters also.

3:6 From 1857 onwards, the original proceedings of Government are in the shape of files. Among these files, there are "Extracts from minutes of Consultations (EMCs) besides papers disposed of as Government Orders (G.Os) either under 'Miscellaneous' (Mis.) series or under 'Press' series.

4:0 **HOLDINGS**:-

4:1 In these buildings so carefully designed and safe guarded are centralised many important series of records of this State (Please see details of records in Appendix III). Here are brought together all the records of the various Departments of the Secretariat, non-confidential as well as confidential, from 1670 down to 1985; all the records of the various Departments of the Board of Revenue from the beginning, i.e., from 1786 down to 1975 and all the important series of the survey records; all the records of the District Collectors from the earlies times down to 1857; all the records of the extinct Departments including some records in Dutch, Danish and Persian and all the strong room documents such as the documents of the land mortgages banks and co-operative societies, bonds, covenants, agreements. All the electoral rolls of the general elections held in 1982 of the entire State are also centralised here; and here are also lodged all the books, etc., in various languages published in this state ever since the passing of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867. The office indeed not only centralises as far as possible all the important series of records but also exercises supervision over all other non-current series of records still left with the Head of Departments and which have not so far been centralised in this office for want of sufficient accomodation. It receives an annual report on the condition of these records and offers help advice for their preservation, mending and weeding. This office also imparts training in the mending of the old records to various other institutions in this state. In Record Management to persons in-charge of record rooms of the various Government Offices as well as Government undertakings in this state. Rehabilitations of old records by mending, binding on modern scientific lines is also a part of training. From time to time people have come for similar training from other states also.

5:0 RECEIPT AND STORAGE:-

5:1 All the records centralised in this Archives are, as far as possible, properly arranged, catalogued and preserved. The arrangement adopted is strictly departmental and chronological, i.e., the bundles or volumes of records of each Department are separately arranged in chronological order and no collections of any sort on any subject are made. Records in the shape of volumes are kept horizontal on the shelves so as to prevent sagging and to eliminate the staring on the backings. Those that are in the shape of files are generally placed under teakwood boards, made up into bundles of convenient size and kept vertically on the shelves. This arrangements of records on open racks, though exposes them to dust, affords them plenty of light and ventilation which protect them from the triple dangers of dampness, growth of fungus and breeding of insects. Strong room documents are kept in almirahs for safety but those almirahs are provided with air-holes and are also frequently aired. They are also periodically coated in the inside with cresote or cresol or izal toward off the insect pests. Maps and plans are kept in specially designed map-cabinets and they too are periodically aired and provided with napthalene balls or D.D.T. powder to keep away the record pests. A few of the records are kept in cartons provided with naphtalene balls. In all cases printed slips indicating the Department, the year and the month to which the records belong are pasted on the volumes, bundles, cartons, etc., to facilitate indentification. And all the records are periodically dusted by means of vaccum cleaners and soft and wide hand-brushes. Every series of records is also catalogued. There are printed catalogues of the records of the pre-mutiny period and manuscript catalogues of the records of the subsequent period. The catologues are maintained up-to-date making entries in them promptly as soon as the new accessions are received. New accessions of the Secretariat records are received every year; of the Board of Revenue records, periodically. The Secretariat keeps only the last three years records and the Board of Revenue, the last ten Years's records. Other Offices, like the offices of the Co-operative Department send their strong room documents as and when the documents come into being. It may also be mentioned here that for the important series of records, such as the Secretariat and Board of Revenue records, the office possesses printed indexes by the aid of which the records of any Departmental bearing on any subject dealt with in any period can be traced without much difficulty. These indexes, however, are not prepared by the office; they are prepared by the Departments themselves and are sent alongwith the records.

6:0 **CONSERVATION:-**

6:1 One of the important duties of this office is that of mending and reconditioning damaged records. This is how the repairs to manuscript volumes and loose files are undertaken. The volume or file is first pulled into separate sections and sheets by cutting the threads which hold the sections. In case, the back is gludd and the threads do not come off easily, it is soaked in water taking care, however, to see that the dampness does not damage the sheets. The glue is then rubbed off before it dries and the threads removed. The loose sheets are next numbered serially and treated as follows. Each sheet is placed on an oil-board, immersed in water gently shaken for a minute or two to wet and clean it. A dry towel is then run over the wet sheet to remove all the creases and excess of water. When the sheet is brittle and the ink spreads under moisture-red ink and carbon inks are most dangerous in this respect-the sheet is placed on an oil board and slightly and carefully damped by means of a damp towel. At this stage it is necessary to fill in holes, if any, by pasting moistened bits of mending paper over the holes. Each of these bits is made slightly larger than the holes, and if it covers the writing, the portion covering the writing is peeled off by means of ivory folders or by finger tips. If the sheet requires only patching, strips of moistened mending paper are used as patches. Patches with irregular edges-feather-edged patches-are always preferred to straight cut patches as they always adhere more firmly than straight cut patches. For all mending purposes mending paper of almost the same thickness as the original sheet is used, as otherwise there is the danger of the original sheet breaking round the patches.

6:2 If there is writing only on one side, the sheet is 'backed' by mending paper of required thickness. The backing is done by applying paste gently and evenly over the blank side, i.e., the back of the sheet, with a soft camel hair bursh and then by gently pressing the mending paper over it. The mending paper is cut into a larger size than the original for leaving 'guards' of sufficient width on all sides. All the mended sheets are than arranged into sections, put in the press, flattened and stitched into files or made up in volumes, the stitches being made to run through the centre guards.

If there is writing on both sides, after the sheet is damped, filled in an patched up, a piece of chiffon-transparent sild gauze-slightly larger in size that the sheet is spread tightly over the sheet placed on the oil-board. Paste is then thinly coated over the chiffon evenly and firmly

and all superfluous paste removed by a wet cloth. The sheet is next guarded with moistened strips of mending paper. If the sheet has no margin or has only a very narrow margin, the guards are made feather-edged to hold the sheet firmly and at the same time to prevent the overlapping of the guard over the writing. An oil-board is then placed over it and the sheet is turned up-side. Where the sheet cannot be damped without the ink spreading, the piece of chiffon is first placed over the oil board and coated with paste and after this the sheet is placed over the chiffon and pressed on to it by keeping another oil board over it and pressing it gently. The other side is then similarly dealtwith. It is worth observing that part of the guard is made to fall over the chiffon to protect the latter from getting out of position. Portions of the guard, if any, covering the writing are next peeled off. If the sheet contains writing on one side and a small endorsement on the other, the whole portion of the blank page is covered with mending paper and the endoresement alone is made visible by cutting a 'window' just big enough to exhibit it. The window is protected by chiffon pasted over the endoresement before backing. The mended sheets are finally kept in the press and stiched into volumes or files.

6:3 There is also another process known as 'inlaying' which is sometimes adopted. In this process the sheet is placed in the middle of a larger sheet of mending paper and the outline of the sheet is marked on the paper. All the paper within the outline is then cut out leaving only a margin of 1/8 of an inch. Paste is then applied to this margin and the sheet is placed over the outline and the whole protected by two oil boards and kept in the press for some time. This process can be adopted when the sheet has a narrow margin and when it is covered by writing on both sides. If, however, the sheet is brittle it has to be first chiffoned and them inlaid.

6:4 Maps and plans are backed with cloth and repaired if necessary with chiffon. Very large maps are cut up into sections taking care, however, to see that the writing is not damaged while cutting and the sections are so arranged and backed as to make it possible to fold the whole map into the shape of a book. Old maps, however, which are in the shape of rolls are mended and preserved as rolls. The rolls are kept in card-board tubes instead of tin tubes as the latter are liable to rust and sweating. The tubes are provided with air-holes.

6:5 The Office had mended and reconditioned in the manner described above a very large number of manuscript volumes of records and loose files in the bundles. All the volumes of the Secretariat records from 1670 to 1800 and many volumes of the same series from 1800 to 1857 have already been mended and re-bound. It has also mended and re-bound hundreds of volumes of the District

records, the Mayor's Court Records, the Dutch and Danish records and a large number of maps, plans, etc. It is now engaged in mending and reconditioning the records of the Secretariat, the Board of Revenue and other offices of the period 1800 to 1857 and in flattening and repairing all folded files in the bundles. It is also repairing all the damaged Government Order files of the modern period and it takes particular care to see that no records are sent out on requisition unless they are fit for handling. All flattened files are provided with manilla dockets and all mended volumes are re-bound in green art canvas or cloth covers.

7:0 RESEARCH FACILITIES:-

7:1 Another important facility of this office is that of making records available for historical research. For this purpose revised rules have been issued throwing open all records including confidential records of more than 30 years old for bonafide historical Research , vide Appendix IV. Only the records of last thirty years are withheld from research as being current records, but even among these records, those that have been placed at the disposal of the Press have been thrown open for research. Research Scholars and students both Indians as well as Foreigners are provided with necessary facilities for consulting the records relevant to the subject of their research. Those who cannot undertake an examination of the records in person can get copies of the records they require by paying a moderate search fee and transcription fee; the search and transcription in such cases are undertaken by the office. It may be stated here that the Tamil Nadu Archives are of immense bulk, occupying as they do nine large Record Blocks, and that they afford invaluable materials for research alike in the Political, Social, Economic and Administrative history of the State. The Research Hall of this Archives is kept open on all working days from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. and on all Public holidays (except 15 notified holidays in a year) from 10.00 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. The research hall is manned by one Research Officer, One Junior Assistant and one Record Clerk. Facilities like prompt supply of original records required access to library books, supply of xerox and microfilm copies of records on payment of prescribed fees, etc., are afforded to research scholars.

8:0 PUBLICATION AND REFERENCE MEDIA:-

8:1 In order to encourage and assist historical research, the Archives has publication programme like publication of Selected Documents on various topics of historical as well as administrative importance, publication of a quartery journal containing research articles etc.,

This Archives also possesses printed indexes for all series of important records. Press-lists, However, have been prepared and published by this office for all series of records of the period 1670 to 1800. Guides have been prepared and published for all district records down to 1835. Publications of records in extenso have been issued in the case of all volumes from 1670 to 1751. Calendars have been compiled and published for certain records of the period 1740 to 1765; Besides this some old Dutch records and Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary have also been published. A full list of the publications of the office can be supplied on enquiry.

8:2 The functions of this Archives are not only confined to safe custody, centralisation, preservation and historical research, but also to furnishing necessary information and records to the various Departments of the Secretariat, the Board of Revenue, the Courts, the Collectors and other heads of departments on all sorts of matters that arise in the day-to-day administration of the state. The volume of work turned out in this connection is very large. Every year, more than 25,000 calls for information and records are dealt with in this office and more than 35,000 documents are furnished in response to these calls. About 800 searches on intricate or important matters are also annually undertaken by this Archives. Some of them covering more than a century of records and all of them demanding careful investigation. There is indeed no subject too minute of too big which is not referred to this office for elucidation. The subjects vary from individual claims to public policies. Indeed no public policy can be revised, no important change in any branch of administration can be introduced, without a study of the records in this Archives. On all important subjects the records are not only traced and studied by this office but comprehensive notes based upon them are written and submitted. Such notes have been written on a variety of subjects ranging from political claims to reforms in land revenue and judicial administration. They have invariably been found very useful by the Government and some of them find a place in the two volumes called "Studies in Madras Administration", written and published by Dr.B.S.Baliga, late Curator, Madras Record Office, Now Tamil Nadu Archives, thus plays a vital role in the administration of this State.

8:3 The Tamil Nadu Archives also helps all those private persons who seek the aid of records to uphold their legitimate rights. Although it does not deal directly with private parties, it conducts hundreds of searches every year to dispose of copy applications receives through the Board of Revenue. It also receives from the Board of Revenue and the Collectors summonses issued by the Civil Courts for the production of records required for trying civil suits. It is also very often approached by private individuals for documents throwing light on the birth, death, nationality or services of their ancestors.

9:0 **MODERN FACILITIES FOR PRESERVATION:-**

9:1 The Tamil Nadu Archives since a decade has in its possession a vaccum fumigation chamber of 500 cubic feet capacity, (1978) imported from U.S.A. for quickening the fumigation process. In addition to the rehabilitation of records by chiffon and hand lamination process, a drum type Barrow Laminator (1978) is also functioning to get damaged records repaired in a short time, along with its allied Lab-work of deacidification process.

A microfilm Unit, and Photo Copying Machines have been installed for supplying the required copies of records to scholars and others. An Electronic Stencil Cutter is also available here.

10:0 **TAMIL NADU COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH:-**

10:1 The Council of Historical Research for Tamil Nadu has been functioning in this Archives for the past 15 years and more. The main object of this council is to encourage those who passess the requisite competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in the south by providing them with necessary facilities and suitable environment for research. Every year, the council offers research fellowships and ten scholarships for writing monographs on topics of historical and administrative importance. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the member-secretary for this Council.

11:0 **INTERIM REPOSITORY:-**

11:1 An Interim Repository has started functioning in this Archives from the middle of the year 1987, as per the G.O.Ms.No.829, Education Department dated 3.6.87 to segregate the records of the last 30 years which are housed alongwith non-current records so as to allow the staff to pay more attention to archives preservation and also to reduce the burden on the management and other archival activities concerned with current records. Until such time the Interim Repository gets its own building, it functions in the Archives itself.

12:0 **REVISION OF DISTRICT GAZETTERS:-**

12:1 The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O.Ms.No.867, dated 6.4.1954, accorded sanction to the scheme for revising and republishing the old District Gazetteers. The late Curator, Dr.B.S.Baliga prepared and published the District Gazetters of Thanjavur, Madurai, South Arcot and Coimbatore. Subsequently Salem, and Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai were published. Dharmapuri and Kanyakumari District Gazetteers are now in print.

One Editor, and Six Assistant Editors are now engaged in the work connected with the preparation of the Gazetteers.

13:0 SERVICE TO PUBLIC:-

13:1 Copy applications are entertained from the members of Public who require the Government Gazeettes relating to the Notifications on the change of name etc, and the Notifications from the T.N.P.S.C. Bulletins and the certified copies supplied on payment of prescribed feed. Information regarding the date of birth, Marriage, period of service rendered by the British people who were in Military as well as Civil services in the erstwhile Madras Presidency are also furnished to the applicants on payment of prescribed search fees and transcription charges.

14:0 ARCHIVAL LIBRARY:-

14:1 This Archives Library possesses rare books in different languages numbering more than 3 lakhs. Besides these, Government publication like Government Gazettes. Administration Reports, Civil lists, Old Manuals and Gazetters etc., have been kept in the Library. The Library subscribes for the journals viz., (i) 'Indian Archives' published by the National Archives of India, New Delhi, (2) 'Archives' published by the British Records Association, London and (3) 'Archvism' brought out by the International Council of Archives, Paris. This is only a feference library for the staff and researchers and is not open to the public.

15:0 REPRESENTATION IN ARCHIVAL COMMITTES AND INSTITUTIONS:-

15:1 INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION:- The State Government is represented on the Indian Historical Records Commission by the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research. He is also an ex-officio member of the National Committee of Archivists, a technical body which advises on all matters connected with archives. The resolutions of these bodies, though advisory in nature, are accepted by the State Government as far as possible for impelementation.

15:2 MEMBERSHIP OF OTHER ARCHIVAL BODIES:- Tamil Nadu Archives is an institutional member of the Association of Indian Archivists, the British Records Assoicatiom and the Internation Council on Archives, Paris. It Keeps itself in touch with the current trends in archivism through their literature.

16:0 PRIME RECORDS:-

16:1 The Records of historical value in private custody are listed for the National Register of Prime Records and are also secured from private persons and preserved in this Archives. This work is undertaken by the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records which has been constituted by the Government. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the member-secretary of this Committee.

16:2 There are records created by the committes appointed by the Government then and there. These records are preserved in this Archives, since from 1947.

The following are the details of records of such Committes:-

	Name of Committee	Year
1.	Madras Provincial Housing Committee	1947
2.	Madras Provincial Town Planning Enquiry Committee	1948
3.	Special Sugarcane Sub-Committee	1950
4.	Expert Committee on Agricultural Research	1953
5.	Land Revenue Reforms Committee First Report	1950
	- Second -	1951
6.	Report of the Malabar Tennary Committee	....
7.	Estate Land Act Committee	....
8.	Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the a/cs of the Madras State	1953
9.	Water Supply and Drainage Committee Report	....
10.	Madras Hotel Sanitation Committee	1951
11.	Land Revenue Reforms Committee	1950-51
12.	Uplift of Sugalis in Kurnool	1949
13.	Jail Reforms Committee	1950-51
14.	Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee	1951
15.	Committee for Leather Industry and Trade	1952
16.	Adhoc Committee on Leather and Leather Goods Industry Report	1946
17.	Minimum wages Act 1948 for employment in Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving est. minimum rate fixing	1950-51
18.	District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee	1954
19.	The Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee Report	1948
20.	Minimum rates and wages fixed for the employment in oil mill and rice floor and Dhall Mills	1955
21.	Minimum Wages Committee to Employment in Building Operator, Road making, Stone breaking and stone crushing in mines and quaries	1950
22.	Minimum Wages Act for the rivision of the minimum votes fixed for employment in local authorities, plantation, Road construction or in building operators etc. scented and cherishing tobacco. Public Motor Transport, Tennerier and Leather Manufactures.	1956-57

17:0 PUBLICATION CELL:-

17:1 The objects of the publication cell is to issue Select Documents on different topics of interest

which would be useful to Research Schlars, Historians, Administraters etc. The following Select Documents have so far been published.

1. Tirunelveli riots and Ashe Murder Case.
2. Madras State discharged prisoners' aid Society.
3. Bar Council in India.
4. Nidhis.
5. Sheriffs of Madras.
6. Madras Estate Land Act.
7. Medium of Instruction.
8. Neil Statue Satyagraha.

The work on the following three Select Documents have been completed and they will be published shortly.

1. Origin and Development of Municipalities.
2. The Origin and Development of Co-operation.
3. The Role played by the Harijan Legislators since 1920.

18:0 PERIODICAL - ARCHIVAL QUARTERLY PUBLICATION.

18:1 "AVANA AMUDHAM" is a quarterly journal published by this Archives since October-December 1986. Research articles as well as articles on preservation of records etc. are published in this journal. The following issues have so far been published.

1. October - December 1986
2. January - June 1987
3. July - December 1987
4. January - March 1988
5. April - June 1988
6. July - September 1988
7. October - December 1988

The following issues are under print.

1. January - March 1989
2. April - June 1989

APPENDIX - I

LIST OF CURATOR AND OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE MADRAS RECORD OFFICE SINCE 1909

S.No.	Name	Period From	Period To	Designation
1.	C.M. SCHMIDT Esq.,	1909	1911	Officer-in-charge
2.	H.H.Dodwell M.A. I.E.S	1911	1922	Curator
3.	C.M. Schmidt M.B.E.,	1922	1923	Director of Office System and in-charge of Madras Record Office
4.	A.R. Cox Esq., I.C.S. , & H.T. Reilly Esq., I.C.S.,	1923	1924	Collector of Madras and also to be in-charge of M.R.O.
5.	M.R.Ry.Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao	05.12.24	27.04.25	— do —
6.	M.R.Ry.V.Sekaramenon B.A.,	28.04.25	30.06.26	Curator
7.	J.J.Cotton M.A., I.C.S.,	01.07.26	20.06.27	Curator and Editor of Gazetters
8.	M.R.RY.K.N.Krishnaswami Ayyar B.A.,	20.06.27	16.12.27	Temporary in-charge
9.	M.R.Ry.A.V.Ventatarama Ayyar M.A.L.T.,	17.12.27	11.04.30	Curator
10.	H.A.B.VERNON I.C.S.,	09.01.28	31.03.28	Spl. Officer, Madras Record Office & Editor Gazetteers.
11.	P.Maqueen I.C.S.,	12.04.30	06.08.30	Curator
12.	M.R.Ry.A.Venkatarama Ayyar M.A.L.T,	07.08.30	18.08.30	Assistant Curator in-charge
13.	G.T.Boag C.I.E.,I.C.S.,	19.08.30	05.01.31	Curator
14.	M.R.Ry.Rao Sahib N.Kelu Nair B.A.,	06.01.31	09.03.31	Assistant Curator in-charge
15.	P.Macqueen I.C.S.,	10.03.31	12.04.34	Curator
16.	M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N.Kelu Nair B.A.,	13.04.34	12.10.34	Assistant Curator In-charge
17.	P. Macqueen I.C.S.,	13.10.34	31.03.35	Curator
18.	Dr. B.Surendranath Baliga Phd.,(London)	01.04.35	21.09.58	Curator
19.	S.Chidambaram I.A.S.,	16.02.61	09.10.62	(died on 9th October 1962)
20.	C.P.Kelu Erady I.A.S.,	31.10.62	04.02.63	No Curator for 3 years

S.No.	Name	Period From	To	Designation
21	C.Victor solumon B.A.(Hons)	03.01.66	30.06.66	Curator
22	J.K. Manickam B.A.,	01.07.66	14.06.67	Curator
23	P.K.Nambiar, I.A.S.,	15.06.67	06.06.68	Curator
24	S.Singarajan M.A.M.Litt.,	07.06.68 01.08.75	18.11.73 & 31.10.86	Director

APPENDIX II

COMMISSIONER OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH FROM 1973

1.	Thiru.	Badrinath, I.A.S.,	07.02.73 - 24.05.75
2.	"	L.M. Vasagam I.A.S.,	25.05.75 - 09.07.76
3.	"	M.K.Gomethagavel I.A.S.,	09.07.76 - 10.12.77
4.	"	A.N.Natarajan I.A.S.,	11.12.77 - 19.06.78
5.	"	S.P.ELANGOVAN In-charge	20.06.78 - 31.07.78
6.	"	A.N.Natarajan I.A.S.,	01.08.78 - 18.12.78
7.	"	S.P.Elangovan I.A.S.,	16.12.78 - 14.02.79
8.	"	K.Aludiapillai In-charge	15.02.79 - 14.03.79
9.	"	A.N.Natarajan I.A.S.,	15.03.79 - 12.07.79
10.	"	S.Jayaraman In-charge	13.07.79 - 23.08.79
11.	Smt.	C.K. Gariyali I.A.S.,	24.08.79 - 14.10.80
12.	Thiru.	M.Venkatachalam I.A.S.	15.10.80 - 17.11.82
13.	"	S.Rangamani I.A.S.,	18.11.82 - 29.05.89
14.	Smt.	V. Chandralekha I.A.S.,	29.05.89 to till date

APPENDIX III

HOLDINGS OF TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

I RECORDS UPTO 1856 (E.I.COMPANY'S PERIOD)

		VOLUMES	BUNDLES
1. Public	1670-1856	3,468	1,000
2. Military	1752-1856	3,141	1,400
3. Revenue	1764-1856	1,137	610
4. Secret	1785-1850	352	161
5. Judicial	1795-1856	824	361
6. Political	1769-1856	728	379
7. Financial	1807-1856	303	150
8. Commercial	1787-1848	149	--
9. Law	1806-1856	59	16
10. Foreign	1814-1850	149	--
11. Ecclesiastical	1816-1856	174	98
12. Marine	1838-1856	139	70
13. Public Works	1843-1856	146	97
14. Financial Railway	1853-1856	40	40
15. Petition	1815-1856	76	--
16. Receipt Registers of Military and Judicial Departments	1841-1856	430	--
17. Board of Revenue	1781-1856	3,484	6,350
18. High Court Session Records	1840-1856	--	135
19. Records of the Registration Department	1760-1856	550	--
20. Surgeon General's Records	1787-1856	33	--
21. Army Records	1761-1856	255 cases	--
22. Mayor's Court Records	1689-1813	541	--
23. Madras Mint Records	1744-1856	712	--
24. Sinking and Native	1799-1836	63	--
25. Native Pension Fund Records	1810-1831	24	--
26. Coroners Pension Fund Records	1818-1856	146	--
27. General Territorial Political Ledgers and Journal of Fort St. George	1678-1856	247	--

28. Collectorate records including Bellary Collectorate	1767-1904	9,001	--
29. Merged State Records	1787-1857	--	4
30. Sheriff's Records	1799-1856	191	--
31. Church Records	1739-1856	26	--
32. Dutch and Danish Records	1657-1845	1,763	--
33. Tanjore Raj Records	1738-1856	--	320
34. Marathi Records	---	268	--
35. Persian Recods	1749-1802	384	455

II. RECORDS SUBSEQUENT TO 1856 (POST E.I. COMPANY'S PERIOD)

	Year	No. of Volumes	Bundles	No. of G.O's
1. Financial Local	1885-1920		834	76,064
2. Financial Municipal	1885-1920		1,011	36,252
3. Local Administrative Department	1920-1959		1,098	1,41,318
4. R.D.LA., Department	1960		21	2,047
5. Public (R.D.P.I.)	1957-1959		74	729
6. R.D.L.A., (R.D.)	1959-1960		25	1,503
7. Legislative (Council) (Presidents order)	1921-1936		51	2,99,30[illegible]
8. Public	1857-1960	21	1,867	2,26,527
9. Political	1857- 1936	309	433	52,393
10. Military	1857-1907	477	4,992	
11. Revenue	1857-1960	43	13,611	3,57,631
12. Revenue (Special war)	1918-1920		14	930
13. Revenue (Special)	1918-1920		47	5,647
14. Development	1921-1953		1,209	1,09,961
15. Judicial	1857-1928	121	1,557	1,51,951
16. Judicial and Public Police	1929-1936	--	43	5,402
17. Separate Revenue	1915-1924		38	10,452
18. Routin Revenue (RR)	1949-1950		37	7,422
19. Judicial (Magisterial)	1923-1924	--	11	--
20. Law (General)	1921-1936		629	

21. Law (Registration)	1921-1936		32	2,763
22. Finance	1857-1960	11	1,453	1,07,916
23. Finance (Pension)	1857-1942	—	1,285	74,312
24. Finance (Books)	1901-1906		24	
25 Finance (Code)	1926-1927		6	
26. Finance (Separate Revenue and General subjects)	1916-1925		101	
27. Ecclesiastical	1857-1936	16	109	8,642
28 Public Works	1857-1960	24	2,451	3,30,484
29. Pubic Works (Irrigation)	1877-1926	—	376	16,643
30. Public Works (Railways)	1857-1924		306	54,353
31. Finance (Railways)	1857-1865	50	45	
32. Education H.E.L.A.(Education)	1861-1960 1954-1957		1,240	1,44,062
33. Local and Municipal	1885-1955		5,019	
34. Local Administration H.E.L.A. (L.A.)	1936-1953 1954-1958		775	
35. Home (Miscellaneous)	1916-1921		44	8,110
36. Home	1936-1960		900	1,20,020
37. Home (Passport)	1945-1960		4465	71,648
38. Medical	1916-1920		19	1,970
39. Public Health Health H.E.L.A.(Health)	1921-1949 1950-1953 1954-1958		1,367	
[illegible]. Health and Family Welfare	1920-1960		1,094	1,42,490
40. Legislative	1858-1936		226	17,889
41. Legal	1936-1953		1,131	
42. Law (General)	1921-1936		475	61,593
43. Food	1946-1948		53	
44. Food & Agriculture	1946-1960		371	40,254
45. Firka Development	1947-1950		21	4,060
46. Food Production	1950-1956		35	3,081
47. Rural Welfare (Dept.)	1950-1953		37	5,131
48. Industrial Labour & Co.op., Special	1956-1960		42	5,642
49. Health, Education & Local Administration	1953-1955		225	
50. Marine	1857-1936	16	400	42,460
51. Industries Labour and Co-operation	1954-1960		222	34,014

52. PEtition	1876-1885	104	175	26,120
53. Army records	1857-1898	102 cases		
54. Surgeon General's records	1857-1858	2		
55. Madras Mint Records	1857-1876	193		
56. Coroners'records	1857-1889	283		
57. General Territorial political Ledgers and Journal of Fort St. George	1857-1858	3		
58. Board of Revenue	1857-1951	1,324	14,156	
a.Inam records	1858-1945		858	
b.Land Revenue Dept.	1956-1960		113	40,957
c.Settlement of Estates	1956-1960		65	6,542
d.Chief Conservator of Forest	1956-1960		41	1,707
e.Food Production	1956-1960		14	1,584
f.Commercial Taxes	1956-1960		26	1,084
g.Court of Wards	1956-1960		12	203
h.Civil supplies	1956-1959	441	3	441
59. Records of Irrigation Development Board	1931-1951		11	
60. Land Complaint Files	Prior to 1920		161	
61. Settlement Registers	1865-1903	1,880		
62. High Court Session records	1857		20	
63. Collectorate records including volumes relating to pre-1857 - period	1857-1906	186		
64. Records of Registration Department	1857-1876	221		
65. Sheriff's records	1857-1920	305		
66. Records of the Receiver of the Carnatic property	1857-1877	82		
67. Church records	1857-1882	11		
68. Records created by Committees	1947-1960		46	

69.	Survey records	1859-1960		15,773	
70.	Maps and Plans	1765-1960		2 ,838	
71.	Patents and specification	1857-1960		,237	
72.	Tanjore Raj Records	1857-1960		80	
73.	Strong Almirah documents 1765-1960	1765-1960			1,443 (Documents)
*	Dutch and Danish records	1960	1,018		
a.	Records of theD Danish Government of Tranquebar	1777-1845	200	9	
**	Tanjore Raj records			1,050 and some loose papers	

ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS:

Madras Record Office

I. a. Public Department records

Diaries and Consultations,	1672-1760	90 v.
Despatches from England,	1670-1758	61 v.
Despatches to England,	1694-1751 over	18 v.
Country Correspondence,	1740-1751	4 v.
Letters from Fort St. George	1699-1765	40 v.
Letters to Fort St. George,	1681-1765	45 v.
Manila Consultation	1762-1764	10 v.
Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai	1736-61	12 v.

I. b. Military Department records

Diaries and Consultations	5 v.
Country Correspondence	6 v.

I. c. Political Department records country correspondence 1800-1804 — 5 v.

II Mayor's Court records

Minutes of proceedings 1689-1746	10 v.
Pleadings 1731-1745	7 v.

III. Baramahal records

Barmahal records Section 1, 3 - 7, 15-19,21-22 (1907-193)

IV Factory records 1682-1751

Anjengo Consultations	3 v.
Fort St. David Consultations	42 v.
Letters from Fort St. David	3 v.
Letters to Fort St. David	4 v.
Tellichery consultations	21 v.
Letters from Tellichery	8 v.
Letters to Tellichery	12 v.

V. Dutch and Danish records 17v.

VI. District hand books replacing the old District Gazetteers
Hand book of Madurai district (1958)

Hand book of the Tanjore district (1957)
Hand book of South Arcot district (1962)

VII. Other:

Administration reports to 1940-41 resumed 1944-45
Electoral Rolls 1962-81 - 942 bundles

APPENDIX IV

RULES FOR REGULATING ACCESS TO RECORDS IN TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

G.O.Ms.No.682, Education (W1), dated 22nd May 1986.

No.II(2)/EDU/4696/86-- (1) Ordinarily all records in the Tamil Nadu Archives whether confidential or non-confidential which are more than thirty years old will be made available for bonafide research. The records of the last thirty years are treated as current records and are thus not open for research. Such of the records as have been classified as "Secret" in the past will be scruitinised by the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research or not. In case of any doubt, he shall refer the matter to the Government. Copies Government Orders, relating to the last thirty years, which were placed at the disposal of the press or notified in the Gazettes can, however, be examined. For purposes of research connected with personal family affairs also, the old records of non-confidential and or non-controversial naturea and published materials available in the Tamil Nadu Archives may be made available for consultation subject to the production of documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research about the purpose of the research on such family matters.

2. (a) A Person wishing to examine the records should apply in writing to the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research in the form prescribed in Annexure 'A'.

(b) The following are accepted as bonafide Research Scholars:-

i) Ordinary and corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission;

ii) Vice-chancellors, Pro-Vice-chancellors, Professors and Researchers of recognised universities in India;

iii) Post-graduate research worker of a recognised University, who produces a certificate from the Vice-Chancellor or the appropriate professor Reader of his/her University, or the professor of an autonomous college who is research guide or supervisor or the principal of a Post-graduate college, or who produces any further evidence that the Commissioner may consider necessary.

iv) Post-doctorate researcher who produces documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research about the purposeof his/her research.

v) Any Official of the Government, accepted by the Commissioner as Research Scholar when the work is undertaken with the approval of the Head of the Department of the applicant. In this case a 'No Objection Certificate' from the Head of the Department should be insisted, with a view to see that the research would in no way be prejudicial to the discharge of his duties;

vi) Any other person accepted by the Commissioner on special grounds.

3. Applications from aliens must be accompanied by (i) certificates from the Government of India's Diplomatic or consular representatives in their countries of origin to show that they are bonafide research students or (2) proof of their having been permitted access to the records in the National Archives of India during the proceding six months.

4. (a) All applications will be disposed of by the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research in accordance with the rules drawn up from time to time by the Government unless he considers that any particular application should be referred to Government for orders. Applications from aliens for access shall invariably be referred to Government for orders.

(b) Permission to have access to records granted to a Research Scholar will be valid for a period to be specified by the Commissioner in his written order granting permission. It may be renewed within the date of its expiry. In this case, no fresh recommendation is necessary. If the application for the renewal of permission is made after the date of expiry of the previous permission it will be treated a fresh and the production of necessary certificates will be insisted on such applications.

5. The Government reserve to themselves the right to refuse or to modify any applications.

6. Inspection of records will be allowed only in the Tamil Nadu Archives.

7. The research Hall of the Tamil Nadu Archives is open on all days of the years except on holidays, which shall be notified by the Tamil Nadu Archives well in advance,. The number of such notified holidays shall not exceed 15 in a year.

8.The hours of admission are from 8 a.m. to 8.p.m. on all days except in Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays which are not notified as closed holidays to the Research Hall under Rule 7 above, when the Hall will remain open from 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

9. Persons not wishing or being unable to examine the records themselves should apply to the Commissioner who will, where possible, arrange for a search to be undertaken on payment of the fee prescribed in Annexure 'B' to these rules.

10. A set of indexes, press lists and other finding aids have been kept in the 'Index Room' for ready reference and easy consultation. To requisition a document, the Scholar has to fill in a requisition form available in the Research Hall and put it in the wooden tray or box allotted for each record stack kept in the Research Hall. These requisition will be cleared by the staff of the concerned record stack twice a day at 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. (on working days only) and the records requisitioned will be supplied at the issue counter located near the research hall according to the time schedule drawn up for the issue of records by each record stack. A card called, "Record Issue Card" will be supplied to each scholar admitted to the research Hall.

This card would show the number of records issued to him/her and the Number pending with him/her. This card should be shown to the staff at the issue counter at the issue counter at the time of receiving, and returning of records by scholars, and the counter staff would make necessary entries in the card. Since the stacks remain closed on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays scholarsare advised to get their documents in advance. When a scholar has finished with a document, he/she could hand it over at the counter. Those wishing to have documents kept out for their use should inform the Assistant of the Research Hall who will provide a separate shelf for puposes of storage.

11. No person may have more than ten documents out at any point of time. Efforts will be made, however to relax this rule, when there is no rush or heavy attendance in the research hall. Should a record be in fragile condition, it will be given for inspection only after it has been duly repaired.

12. 12. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the rooms, where records are perused or kept. The books and other materials shall be handled with great care and caution. No one shall lean or write on documents or put one document on top of another or lay note books or paper on them. Any defect in or damage to a document or book should be pointed out to the officer on duty in the Research Hall at the time of taking it. Big folio volumes should be placed on book rests and handled carefully. No mark of any sort may be made on any record with pen, pencil or any other means. Notes are allowed to be taken only with a pencil or ball point pen. Absolute silence will be maintained in the Research Hall. Across the table discussions with Fellows research scholars is totally prohibited.

13. No photographic reproduction or microfilming or tracing of records shall be mde by any person without the written permission of the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall not give such permission, if it appears to him that the process of photographic reproduction or microfilming or tracing is likely to cause damage the document.

14. (a) Any person, who has used the Tamil Nadu Archives records for historical research and who published works based on those records, is required to deposit in the Tamil Nadu Archives free of charge, one copy of his work as soon as it is submitted to his/her University or as soon as it is published.

(b) A security deposit of Rs.200/- (Rupees Two hundred only) will be collected from the applicants before permission is granted. The deposit amount will be refundable in full after one copy of the work is deposited by the researcher.

Provided that the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research may exempt any applicant from the payment of security deposit for the reasons to be recorded in writing.

15. Permission to consult the records may be withdrawn by the Commissioner at his discretion for the sufficient reasons, such as wilful breach of any of the foregoing rules, persistent disregard of officers authority, damage of any sort to any record or article belonging to the Tamil Nadu Archives, conduct, language habit or any other matter offensive, or likely to be offensive t o the staff or to other research scholars. It will be open to the scholar aggrieved by such order to represent his case to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

16. In case of any doubt or dispute, concerning these rules and their interpretations, the dedision of the Government of Tamil Nadu would be final and binding.

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FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION FOR RESEARCH IN THE TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES (Referred to in Rule 2.)

To
The Commissioner of Archives,
and Historical Research
Tamil Nadu Archives
Egmore, Madras 600 008.

Sir,

I request you to permit me to consult the records in the Tamil Nadu Archives in connection with my research, I promise to comply with the rules and conditions in force there.

1. Name (Thiru/Tmt./Selvi) :

2. Academic qualifications :

3. Designation (in full) :

4. Profession :

5. Domicile :

6. Subject of Research
   (a) Purpose of Research :

7. Period covered by Research (i.e. the period of records to be examined) :

8. (a) Period required for Research in Tamil Nadu Archives. :

8. Signature and Date :

9. Address (i) Local :

(ii) Permanent) :

10. Recommended by * (Signature and designation of the University authority) :

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* Not necessary in case of members of the Indian Historical Records Commission and Professors or Readers of Recognised Universities in India.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

RULES FOR REGULATING ACCESS TO RECORDS IN TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

1. G.O.Ms.No.682, Education(W1), dated 22nd May 1986.(R.Dis 18884/R4/84)
2. G.O.Ms.No.743, Education(W1),dated 4th June 1990.(R.Dis 4777/R4/90)

No. II(2)/EDU/4696/86--(1) Ordinarily all records in the Tamil Nadu Archives whether confidential or non-confidential which are more than thirty years old will be made available for bonafide research. The records of the last thirty years are treated as current records and are thus not open for research. Such of the records as have been classified as "Secret" in the past will be scrutinised by the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, who will decide whether to make them available for research or not. In case of any doubt, he shall refer the matter to the Government. Copies Government Orders, relating to the last thirty years, which were placed at the disposal of the press or notified in the Gazettes can, however, be examined. For purposes of research connected with personal family affairs also, the old records of non-confidential and or non-controversial nature and published materials available in the Tamil Nadu Archives may be made available for consultation subject to the production of documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research about the purpose of the research on such family matters.

2. (a) A Person wishing to examine the records should apply in writing to the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research in the form prescribed in Annexure 'A'.

(b) The following are accepted as bonafide Research Scholars:-

i)Ordinary and corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission;

ii) Vice-chancellors, Pro-vice-chancellors, professors and Researchers of recognised universities in India;

iii) Post-graduate research worker of a recognised University, who produces a certificate from the Vice-Chancellor or the appropriate professor Reader of his/her University, or the professor of an autonomous college who is research guide or supervisor or the principal of a Post-graduate College, or who produces any further evidence that the Commissioner may consider necessary.

iv) Post-doctorate researcher who produces documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research about the purpose of his/her research.

v) Any Official of the Government, accepted by the Commissioner as Research Scholar when the work is undertaken with the approval of the Head of the Department of the applicant. In this case a 'No Objection Certificate' from the Head of the Department should be insisted, with a view to see that the research would in no way be prejudicial to the discharge of his duties;

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vi) Any other person accepted by the Commissioner on special grounds.

3. Applications from aliens must be accompanied by (i) certificates from the Government of India's Diplomatic or consular representatives in their countries of origin to show that they are bonafide research students or (2) proof of their having been permitted access to the records in the National Archives of India during the preceding six months. Application from aliens, not accompanied by the certificate or proof as mentioned above will not be considered.

4. (a) All applications will be disposed of by the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research in accordance with the rules drawn up from time to time by the Government unless the considers that any particular applications should be referred to Government for orders.

(b) Permission to have access to records granted to a Research Scholar will be valid for aperiod to be specified by the Commissioner in his written order granting permission. It may be renewed within the date of its expiry. In this case, no fresh recommendation is necessary. If the application for the renewal of permission is made after the date of expiry of the previous permission, it will be treated a fresh and the production of necessary certificates will be insisted on such applications.

5. The Government reserve to themselves the right to refuse or to modify any applications.

6. Inspection of records will be allowed only in the Tamil Nadu Archives.

7. The research Hall of the Tamil Nadu Archives is open on all days of the years except on holidays, which shall be notified by the Tamil Nadu Archives well in advance. The number of such notified holidays shall not exceed 15 in a year.

8. The hours of admission are from 8 a.m. to 8.p.m on all days except in saturdays, Sundays and other holidays which are not notified as closed holidays to the Research Hall under Rule 7 above, when the Hall will remain open from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

9. Persons not wishing or being unable to examine the records themselves should apply to the Commissioner who will, where possible, arrange for a search to be undertaken on payment of the fee prescribed in Annexure 'B' to these rules.

10. A set in indexes, press lists and other finding aids have been kept in the 'Research Hall' for ready reference and easy consultation. To requisition a document, the Scholar has to fill in a requisition form available in the Research Hall and put it in the wooden tray or box allotted for each record stack kept in the Research Hall. These requisition

will be cleared by the staff concerned thrice a day at 10.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 3.30 p.m. (on working days only) and the records requisitioned will be supplied in the research hall. A card called, "Record Issue Card" will be supplied to each scholar admitted to the research Hall. This card would show the number of records issued to him/her and the Number pending with him/her. This card shoud be shown to the staff at the time of issue of records or receiving, and returning of records by scholars, and the staff would make necessary entries in the card. Since the stacks remain closed on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays scholars are advised to get their documents in advance. When a scholar had finished with a document, he/she could hand it over to the staff. Those wishing to have documents kept out for their use should inform the Assistant of the Research Hall who will provide a separate shelf for purposes of storage.

11. No person may have more than ten documents out at any point of time. Efforts will be made, however, to relax this rule, when there is no rush or heavy attendance in the research hall. Should a record be in fragile condition, it will be given for inspection only after it has been duly repaired.

12. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the rooms, where records are perused or kept. The books and other materials shall be handled with great care and caution. No one shall lean or wirte on documents or put one document on top of another or lay note books or paper on them. Any defect in or damage to a document or book should be pointed out to the officer on duty in the Research Hall at the time of taking it. Big folio volumes should be placed on books rests and handled carefully. No mark of a ny sort may be made on any record with pen, pencil or any other means. Notes are allowed to be taken only with a pencil or ball point pen. Absolute silence will be maintained in the Research Hall. Across the table discussions with Fellows research scholars is totally prohibited.

13. No photographic reproduction or microfilming or tracing of records shall be made by any person without the written permission of the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall not give such permission, if it appears to him that the process of photographic reproduction or microfilming or tracing is likely to cause damage the document.

14. (a) Any person, who has used the Tamil Nadu Archives records for historical research and who published works based on those records, is required to deposit in the Tamil Nadu Archives free of charge, one copy of his work as soon as it is submitted to his/her University or as soon as it is published.

(b) A security deposit of Rs.200/- (Rupees two hundred only) will be collected from the applicants before permission is granted, the deposit amount will be refundable in full after one copy of the work is deposited by the researcher.

Provided that the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research may exempt any applicant from the payment of security deposit for the reason to be recorded in writing.

15. Permission to consult the records may be withdrawn by the Commissioner at his discretion for the sufficient reasons, such as wilfu l breach of any of the foregoing rules, persistent disregard of officers authority, damage of any sort to any record or article belonging to the Tamil Nadu Archives, conduct, language habit or any other matter offensive, or likely to be offensive to the staff or to other research scholars. It will be open to the scholar aggrieved by such order to represent his case to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

16. In case of any doubt or dispute, concerning these rules and their interpretations, the decision of the Government of Tamil Nadu would be final and binding.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION FOR RESEARCH IN THE TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES (Referred to in Rule 2.)

To
The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research,
Tamil Nadu Archives,
Egmore, Madras 600 008.

Sir,

I request you to permit me to consult the records in the Tamil Nadu Archives in connection with my research. I promise to comply with the rules and conditions in force there.

1. Name (Thiru/Tmt./Selvi) :

2. Academic qualifications :

3. Designation (in full) :

4. Profession :

5. Domicile :

6. Subject of Research
   (a) Purpose of Research :

7. Period covered by Research (i.e. the period of records to be examined) :

8. (a) Period required for Research in Tamil Nadu Archives. :

8. Signature and Date :

9. Address (i) Local :

   (ii) Permanent :

10. Recommended by *
    (Signature and designation of the University authority) :

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* Not necessary in case of members of the Indian Historical Records Commission and Professors on Records of Recognised Universities in India.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

(1670-1960)

1:0 ORGIN, GROWTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES:-

1:1 In the 17th Century, Madras was a small city ruling over a few scattered factories and coastal settlements. The site of the Fort was granted to the East India Company in 1639.

1:2 Towards the middle of the 18th century, however, the East India Company became involved in inland politics and gradually developed a Military power capable of engaging with the French and their Indian allies and the newly arisen Mohamadan Empire of Mysore. As the Company emerged vicoterious from successive wars, its territories also extended widely. By 1801, the whole of the Madras Presidency had come into the hands of the East India Company.

1:3 The affairs of Fort St. George were supposed to be managed by the Agent and his Council. In 1666 the Agent was constituted Governor, mainly that he might exercise the Judicial powers granted under the Charter of Charles II. From this time onwards the form of Government under the Agent-Governor or President-Governor, and Council took on a considerable degree of regularity. Government was vested in the majority of the Governor and Council, but the Governor had separate powers as Commander of the Garrison. The Council was composed of five or six members. The Governor was Treasurer; other members of the Council managed the Import and Export Ware-houses, the Mint and the Customs. 1

1:4 When Madras was a Commercial agency only one Department existed then in the Fort St. George to look after the affairs of the Company, and it was "Public Department". There was a minimum of correspondence in the beginning. Members of Council occupied important posts in the Fort. A series of statements which were usually presented by them to the Council were recorded in the consultations at the beginning of each month. Matters continued thus until the middle of the 18th century, when the Council increased considerably in size. When the Madras Presidency became the seat of Government, it was found necessary to form other departments for the administration of Military, Revenue, Secret, Judicial and Political affairs. 2.

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*1. Report on the Madras Records by H. Dodwell - Page (1) Introduction.

*2. Report on the Madras Records By J. TalBoys Wheeler, Page (1)

1:5 In 1672 John Nicks was Secretary in the Public Department of the Fort St. George and the Public Consultation books began in the same year. Soon after the establishment of the Military department in the middle of the eighteenth century, there were two Secretaries, one dealing with military, political and secret matters, the other with public and revenuee matters. This system continued for nearly half a century till 1797, when Lord Habart (Governor) established a Principal Secretary with two sub-secretaries under him. 3.

In 1800 Lord Clive further modified the constitution of the Secretariat. He established a Chief Secretary with three Secretaries under him. The first was charged with the Political, Secret and Foreign departments; one Secretary was assigned to Military, one to Commercial and Public and the third to Revenue and Judicial. But, in 1809, the separate Secretaryship for Public and Commercial was abolished. In the course of the next fifty years, many administrative changes in the Secretariat occurred. In 1855, Political, Judicial and Public Departments were under the Chief Secretary; and the Revenue Secretary had charge of Public Works and Roads as well as his own department. 4.

1:6 After 1857 when the administration of the Madras Presidency came under the British crown rule, the business of Government was distributed among the Governor in council and two members of Government working under the Governor in Council. The work of the Public Department was shared by both the Governor in Council and a member of Government as follows: 5

1. His Excellency the Governor	:	Public - Papers relating to (a) Volunteers and (b) the grant of leave to members of the Indian Civil Service.
2. Member of Government	:	Public - All papers except those relating to (a) Volunteers and (b) the grant of leave to the members of Civil Service.

But, in 1914, the business of Government was distrubuted among the Civil Secretaries to Government. A part of subjects of the Public Department relating to the I.C.S. and 'listed'

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3. Report on the Madras Records By H. Dodwell pages (iv) & (v) Introduction.
4. Report on the Madras Records by H. Dodwell pages (v) & (vi) Introduction.
5. G.O.No.17 Public dated 19.01.1901.

appointments, the Government Press, the Madras Record Office, Garrisons, Movement of Troops, Volunteers and the Military Staff of His Excellency the Governor and the portions of Judicial relating to C.I.D. and the Press Act, was ordered to be dealt with by the Chief Secretary to Government, Municipal matters excluding Civil lunatics and Lunatic Asylums by the Revenue Secretary and the medical matters relating to civil lunatics and lunatic Asylums by the Judicial Secretary. [6]

1:7 With effect from the 1st August 1916, a revised nomenclature for the various departments under the Civil Secretaries to Government was adopted and the work among the Secretaries was redistributed. The Public Department which was under the control of the Chief Secretary consisted of four sections, namely, Public, Marine, Political and Ecclesiastical sections, where the subjectssas shown in Annexure I were dealtwith. [7]

The Public Department had been functioning under the Chief Secretary to Government throughout all the period since the creation of the post in the early 19th century. He had been assisted by a Secretary or Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries appointed from time to time in the Department.

1:8 The details of allocation of business and the subjects dealt with in the Public Department and the changes made in the allocation of business from time to time may be found in Annexure to this chapter.

2:0 <u>RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.</u>

2:1 <u>RECORDS SERIES:</u>

S.No.	Series	Year	No.of Vols/Files
1.	~~Public Despatches from England~~	~~1670-1884~~	~~180 Vols.~~
2.	~~General Letters from England~~	~~1807-1827~~	~~15 "~~
3.	~~Public Despatches to England~~	~~1694-1877~~	~~77 "~~
4.	~~Public Consultations~~	~~1672-1856~~	~~986 "~~
	~~Public Consultations (as per Supplementary Catalogue)~~	~~1767-1877~~	~~122 "~~
~~5.~~	~~Country Correspondence~~	~~1739-1751~~	~~4 "~~
6.	~~Miscellany~~	~~1754-1789 1791-1792~~	~~20 "~~
7.	~~Public Sundries~~	~~1672-1862~~	~~175 "~~
	PPublic Sundries (as per) Supplemental Catalogue)	1791-1871	105 "
8.	G. O. files	1857-1960	21 vols. 1867 bundles and 2,26,567 files.

6. G.O.No. 806, Public dated 11.07.1914.
7. G.O.No. 1426, Public dated 28.07.1916.

1703

2:2 **FINDING AIDS:-**

1.	Press List of Ancient Records, from	1670-1800	
2.	Manuscript indexes to consultatations Vols.	1830-1856	(40 Vols.)
3.	Manuscript indexes to Despatches from England	1787-1855	(6 ")
4.	Manuscript indexes to Despatches to England	1790-1853	(6 ")
5.	Manuscript indexes to Despatches to and from England	1844-1857 1754-1765	(4 ")
6.	Calendar of Madras Despatches	1744-55 1754-1765	(1 Vol.) (1 Vol)
7.	Calendar of Madras Records	1740-1744 1748 ----	(1 Vol.) (1 Vol.)
8.	Handbook to the Madras Records (by J.Talboys Wheeler)		
9.	Report on the Madras Records(by H. Dodwell)		
10.	Index to the proceedings of Government (G.Os) - Public Department - From 1806 to 1960.		

3:0 **SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS:-**

3:1 The Public records of the Pre-mutiny period generally throw light on the affairs of the East India Company in the Madras Presidency, the British trade with other countries, their relations with native powers like Nawabs etc., the administration of the Presidency by the Governors like Sir William Langhorne, Streynsham Master, Elihu Yale, Lord Pigot, Lord Macartney, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lord Clive etc., Who became popular by their efficient administration.

3:2 The annual letters sent from Court (England) contain detailed comments on the past transactions of the President and Council, and full instructions for their further guidance. They narrate events in Europe and offer criticisms on events at Madras.

3:3 In the eighteenth century, after the battle of Wandiwash and the capture of Pondicherry, for the first time, in 1755, the Court prepared a special despatch dealing with Military and Political matters. From that time onwards, there were two series of Despatches from England; the military despatches and the public despatches.8.

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8. Report on the Madras Records by H. Dodwell Pages 3-4.

3:4 The Despatches from Madras form a more important series, at all events from the historical points of view. They narrate the story of Madras. They also show how important, Political considerations were becoming in the eighteenth century. These despatches were divided into two heads during the same period; (i) a head 'concerning the French' when Dumas was beginning to aspire to the predominance which duplcix nearly attained; and (ii) a head 'concerning His Majesty's Troops and Fleet' when the crown came to the Company's assistance.[9]

3:5 Upto and including the year 1773, the Public Consultations contain the correspondence and resolutions of Government on all except Military and Political subjects. For some years, however, they still include non-confidential military details, such as the grant of Commissions, the supply of stores, etc. They illustrate the topographical history of Madras by their orders concerning public buildings or concerning applications for land on the Choultry plain. What is more important is that, they contain references to the then prevalent economy. The problems of the Company's investment, the organisation of the Weavers, and the price of cloth, the finance of the settlement, the amount and form of the homeward remittances and the state of the currency and the exchanges. These and kindered topics find a place in the Public Consultations. All the events of the Colony- Commercial, Political and Administrative have been recorded. The stock of European goods sent from home at various intervals, and the investments ordered to be made in Indian goods, formed then the principal matter of discussion in the Council Chambers, at the same time, the matters such as the conduct of dependent agencies, disputes with native merchants, communications held with Surat, Bengal and Java, the expenses of settlement, the deaths of Company's servants, the arrival and depature of ships, the attitude of native powers etc., have been recorded. After the close of the seventeenth century, the letters, accounts and proceedings are found entered in a more formal and official style than before.

3:6 The letters contained in the Public Consultations are very miscellaneous in character. There are applications for passages on homeward-bound indiamen; and applications for land on the Choultry plain or for permission to sell houses already built there; Occasionally there are petitions for compensation when the Laboratory, blew up and several persons were killed, or when the improvement of the fortifications involved the destruction of private houses. →

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9. Report on the Madras Records by H. Dodwell, Page.3.

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(In addition to these, there are) tenders for supplying the hospital with food or supplying the works with bricks and timber; proposals for improving the organisation of the masula-boats on which the landing of goods was wholly dependent; and contracts for supplying red wood for the China Market. Private trade was represented by offer to freight Company's vessels for Manilla, purchases of the Company's exports of lead and copper (often made by members of Council) and by accounts of the inward and outward customs. 10

3:7 A great many volumes of Public Sundries are concerned with the conduct of the Company's servants, especially at outstations, where little supervision was possible. The earliest instance was in 1767, in which John Calland, Chief of Cuddalore who was accused of taking bribes and forcing traders to buy goods at more than the market rates was suspended.

3:8 38 Volumes of Public Sundries for the period 1736-1761 contain the Diary (in Tamil) of Ananda Ranga Pillai, who was Dubash at Pondicherry, under the French Governor Dupleix and these Diaries contain events of Historical importance. Besides, there are 3 Volumes containing Tiruvenkada Pillai's Diary (in Tamil) also in this 'Sundry' series which relate to 1762-1764.

3:9 Another series of Public Sundry Books are concerned with the doings and status of 'free Europeans' living under the Company's protection. From the earliest times they had been viewed with considerable suspicion, which was mainly commercial in origin. The East India Company feared infringements on its monopoly; Thus, where private trading settlements were formed at Achin and Kedda, they were taken over by the Company at a valuation. This volume of 1772-73 dealing with this transaction gives much information about the trade in straits.

3:10 In 1787 there appeared an advertisement in the 'Madras Courier' directing' every independent European' to send in a statement showing his occupation and the time and manner of his coming to India. The replies were collected into a volume, with marginal notes on the character of each person. This volume is of considerable interest, containing as it does, a brief history of each European in Madras, not in the Company's or King's Service (Public Sundry No.41)

3:11 Caste disputes also figure among the sundry books. Some volumes deal with efforts to improve the economic condition of the country after the Carnatic was taken under direct British rule. As it was frequently a matter of great difficulty for the ryot to sell his grain, it

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10. Report on the Madras Records by H. Dodwell - page 43.

was thought that the best thing to do was to encourage the growth of commercial crops and the establishment of industries to absorb them. Thus, efforts were made to foster the Cochineal industry, to extend sugar and cotton cultivation, and to make experiments such as the growing of vines. In order to secure responsible and expert advice, a company's botanist was appointed for a while. Not very appreciable results were obtained by these well-meant efforts - the researches of Dr. Heyne and Dr. Roxburgh into the botanical condition of the country and the state of the indigenous industries. (Public Sundries Vols. Nos. 47, 48, 53 & 60)

3:12 Also, there are a number of miscellaneous volumes, one of which contains Lord Clive's so-called 'gubernatorial' correspondence. It relates to interference in matters of detail by the Court of Directors (Public Sundry No.71). Another volume contains the accounts of the cost of the light-house built in 1796. This light was supposed to be visible seventeen miles from a ship's deck and for near twenty six miles from the mast-head (Public Sundry No.63). The other volume contains an enquiry into pearlfishing frauds in 1799 (Public Sundry No.66)

3:13 Two Public Sundry Books, Nos. 144 and 145, contain the correspondence of the Committee of Public instruction.

3:14 The following information of historical importance may also be found from the Sundry Books:-

1.	Expedition to Bengal during July to October 1686	Public Sundry No.2
2.	Correspondence between the English Government at Madras and the French Government at Pondicherry during February to October 1752.	Public Sundry No.9
3.	Fort Marlborough Records for the period from 1753 to 1755	Public Sundry No.9A., 9B, 10
4.	Journal of Transactions during the siege of Fort St. George in 1756	Public Sundry No.13
5.	Narrative of a voyage to the West Coast of America by James Strange in 1786	Public Sundry No.37.

7.6	The unauthorised publication of the Indian Herald by Mr. S.A.Humphrey's during 7th April to 22nd April 1795.	Public Sundry No.55
8.7	Treaty with United States of America 1796.	" No.59
9.8	Report of the Commissioners for the investigation of certain cases of torture in 1855.	" No.81
10.9	Persian Newspapers 1853-54	" No.84
11.10	Lord Cornwalli's minutes etc and letters to and from the Court of Directors from 21st Sept. 1785 to 15th Sept. 1792.	" No.88
12.11	Letters and Reports of Sir Thomas Munro, Salem District 1805-1806	" No.122
13.12	Rough Records of Lt.Col. Sir Thomas Munro, Principal Collector of Bellary 1802-03 to 1806-07.	" No.124-128
14.13	Copies of Sir Thomas Munro's minutes, 1821-1826	" No.129
15.14	Deckinson's comprehensive pictures of the great exhibition during 4th April 1792 to 30th July 1792.	" No.134

3:15 Diary and consultation Book, 1691, 1693, 1708, 1717, 1718, 1733, 1740 to 1744 and Public Despatches to England, 1746, 1747, & 1749 throw light on 'British Relations with the Nawabs'.

3:16 Public Consultations 1801, to 1803, 1805, 1806, 1815 & 1822 reveal copper-mining prospects in several parts of the Madras Presidency, chiefly in the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Guntur (now formed parts of Andhra Pradesh).

3:17 Relevant materials on the subject 'Land and silver-mining prospects in the Madras Presidency' can be found from the Public Consultations of 1806 and Public G.O. files of 1856, 1857 & 1858.

3:18 Information on Educational Policy evolved by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras Presidency can be found from the Public G.O. files of 1859 & 1860.

3:19 The Public Department records of pre-independence period possess rich source material on freedom struggle in this State. There are papers connected with many political agitations like Home Rule movement (1915), the Mappilla Rebellion of Malabar (1921), Salt Satyagraha and the Quit-India

-cooperation Khilafat movements (1919),

movement(1942) etc. There are also papers containing information on many political developments in this state which occurred during pre-independence and post-independence periods. They throw light on the formation of ministries by (i) Dr. P. Subbarayan with the support of Swaraj Party (1926), (ii) by Justice Party (1930-34), (iii) by Congress Party headed by Rajaji (1937), Activities of Self-Respect Party led by Periyar E.V. Ramaswami (1939) etc.

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ANNEXURE I

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT
(1670-1960)

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS DEALT WITH

1. List of subjects allocated as per G.O.No.1426,Public , dt.28.7.16

PUBLIC SECTION :

Government Press.
Garrisons.
Indian Civil Service and 'listed' appointments.
Indian Press Act, including declarations signed by publishers of newspapers.
Madras Record Office.
Military staff of His Excellency the Governor.
Movement of troops.
Volunteers.
Criminal Investigation Department.
War Papers:-
1. Defence of India Act.
2. Foreigners Act.
3. Indian Army Reserve Officers.
4. Ingress into India Ordinance.
5. Permits.
6. Press and postal censorship.
7. Recruitment.
8. Trading by hostile foreigners and firms.
9. Trading with the enemy.

MARINE SECTION:

Accidents and casualities in shipping.
Coast lights.
Construction of vessels, boats, launches, etc.,
Construction of jetties.
Cyclone Code.
Distressed seamen.
Indian Ports Act.
Indian Steamships Act.
Landing and shipping fees.
Lands within port limits.
Light-houses.
Merchant Shipping Act.
Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887.
Paris Sanitary Convention.
Pier tolls.
Pilotage funds.
Port funds.
Port Trust Board, Madras.
Registration of Ships.
Shipping and landing of Government stores.
Wrecks.

POLITICAL SECTION:

Ceremonial honours.
Investitutes and other ceremonies relating to the bestowal of honours.
Indian Chiefs.
Kaisar-i-Hind medals.

NATIVE STATES:-

1. Acquistition of immovable propertyin British India by Indian Chiefs and notables of Indian States.
2. Administration reports and budget estimates.
3. Armaments, arms, ammunition and warlike stores.
4. Employment of Europeans.
5. General questions of policy.
6. Interportal trade conventions in Travancore and Cochin.
7. Irrigation and boundary disputes.
8. Loan of officers.
9. Mining.
10. Railways.
11. Regulations.
12. Successions, adoptions and minorities.
13. Syrian Church in Travancore and Coachin.
14. Telegraphs and Telephones.
15. Visists of Indian Chiefs.

POLITICAL PENSIONS:-

1. Carnatic Stipendiaries.
2. Coorg pensions.
3. Golconda Family.
4. Goomsur pensions.
5. Kandyan pensions.
6. Kurnool pensions.
7. Masulipatnam pensions.
8. Mysore stipendiaries.
9. Palkonda Family.
10. Parlakimedi pensions.
11. Tanjore pensions.
12. Raja Pillai Pensions.

Political detenus.

Political uniforms.
Rajkumar College, Madras.
Title and title -holders.

ECCLESIASTICAL SECTION:-

Cemeteries and isolated tombs.
Churches (building, furnishing, menial servants)
Endowed monuments.
Establishment (clergy, registrar of diocese, clerks, menials)
Lay trustees.

2. Consequent on the creation of the Revenue (Special) department in G.O.No.508, Financial, dated 19.6.1918, the subjects dealt with in Marine Section, including ship-building excluding Port and Marine Fund Accounts and Budgets of the Public Department and also the subject, 'Indian Defence Force (Indian Branch)' were distributed to the Secretary to

Government, Revenue (Special) Department and the subject "Indian Defence Force (European Branch)" to the Chief Secretary, Public Department.[1] The business ofthhe Public Department was distributed among the Governor and the Members of Government as follows:-[2]

1.	His Excellency the Governor	.. Ecclesiastical - I.C.S. - Leave and appointments, Military, Political.
2.	Member of Government (1)	.. I.C.S. - Papers other than leave and appointments.
3.	Member of Government (2)	.. Miscellaneous - Criminal Investigation Department, Indian Defence Force (European Branch) Press Act - War Papers excepting those relating to Military matters.

3. With effect from the 3rd January, 1919, the following subjects of Public Department were redistributed among the Chief Secretary and the Secretaries, Revenue (Special) and Home Deparment as follows:-[3]

Subjects	To whom distributed/ transferred
Indian Defence Force (European Branch) War Papers- 1. Defence of Indian Act. 2. Foreigners Act. 3. Indian Army reserve of officers 4. Press and postal censorship. 5. War funds	Secretary, Revenue (Special) Department
War Papers- Ingress into India Ordinance (Political offenders)	Chief Secretary, Public Department
Ingress into India Ordinance (other than political offenders)	Secretary, Revenue (Special) Department.
War Papers - permits	Secretary, Home (miscellaneous) Deparment.

4. In G.O.No.99, Public, dated 25.1.1918, the subject, "Rajkumar College" was transferred from Public (Political) Department to Revenue Department, and in 1919, to the Home (Education) Department.[4] The subjects "Foreigners Act and Foreigners Ordinance", "Ingress into India

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1. G.O. No. 517, Public dt. 22-6-1918.
2. " " 645 " " 25-7-1918.
3. " " 1132 " " 20-12-1918.
4. " " 436 " " 24-7-1919.

Ordinance" and "Press and postal Censorship" were transferred from the Revenue (Special) Department to the Public Department. 5.

5. With effect from the 1st April 1921, the Political and Ecclesiastical Sections of the Public Department, were converted into separate Departments and the following subjects alone were dealt with in the Public Department under the control of the Chief Secretary:- 6.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT
Revised Distribution of Subjects.

Administration report, Presidency.
Air-craft.
Conduct of Business in Council.
Foreigners-
Foreigners Act and Ordiance.
Foreigners trading.
Naturalization.
Fortnightly report.
Government Servant's Conduct Rules.
High Court Judges, Leave and Appointment of -
Indian Civil Service and Listed Posts.

MILITARY:-
Garrisons.
Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Indian Defence Forct, etc.,
Movement of Troops.
Roads of militay importance.
The Governor's Bodyguard and personal staff.

Office Procedure.
Precedence, Warrant of -
Publicity-
Publicity Board.
Editors' Table.
Reuters and News agency telegrams.
Press-
Indian Press Act-
Newspapers.

Registration of books.
Public Services Commission and Service questions.
Rewards for saving life and property.
Residences of the Governor.-
Construction and Maintenance.
Pictures.
Reports on matters of Political or administrative importance.
Reforms - General
State Prisoners.

6. There were some modifications in the allocation of subjects of the Public Department as detailed below, with effect from the 1st July 1926. (7)

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5. G.O. No. 436. Public, dt. 29-7-1919.
6. " " 162-163, " " 23-3-21
7. " " 647, Public, dt. 28-6-1926.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Administration Report, Presidency.
Air Force.
Board of Examiners.
Civil Lists - Preparation.
Criminal Investigation Department.
Criminal Justice -
  Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Codes (Prosecutions for political offences only).
  General questions relating to Criminal Courts.
  Magistrates (other than honorary) - Suspension, removal, etc.
  Remission and commutation of sentences in cases
  Executive Council - Business in.
  European Vagrancy Act.
  Foreigners:-
    Foreigners Act and Ordinance.
    Foreign Missions.
    Foreigners trading.
    Naturalization.
  Fortnightly Report.
  General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannon be allocated to any particular department).
  Government Servant's Conduct Rules.
  Government Service-General questions.
  High Court Judges-Leave and appointments.
  Indian Civil Service and Listed Posts.

MILITARY:-

  District Soldiers' Committees.
  Ex-army men.
  Garrisons.
  Indian Army Reserve of officers.
  Indian Defence Force, etc.,
  Madras Soldiers' Board.
  Movement of Troops.
  Roads of military importance.

NAVY:-

Office Procedure.
Petition Rules-General questions

PRESS:-
  Indian Press Act.
  Newspapers.
Public holidays.
Publicity.
  Editors' Table.
  Reuters' and News agency telegrams.

Public Service Commission.
Reforms-General questions.
Registration of books.
Reports on matters of political or administrative importance.

SECRETARIAT:

Buildings.
Central issue branch.
Establishments - additions to and general questions relating to apy and allowances.
Library.
Manual.
Move to and rom Stonhouse Hill-dates.
Record Office.
Separation of Judicial from executive functions.
Special tests-generalquestions
Staff Selection Board.
State Prisoners.

7: Effective from the 1st April 1936, the Government reorganised the Secretariat well in advance of the introduction of Provincial Autonomy to make the administrative machinery more effective. In the reorganisational set-up there were nine departments functioning in the Secretariat as specified below: (Vide G.O.No.572, Public (Reforms) dated 29.03.36.)

1. The Chief Secretariat (Public Department)
2. The Home Department.
3. The Finance Department.
4. The Revenue Department.
5. The Development Department.
6. The Local Self-Government Department.
7. The Education and Public Health Department.
8. The Public Works Department.
9. The Legal Department.

The following subjects were ordered to be dealt with in the Public Department (Chief Secretariat) as per G.O.No.572, Public (Reforms) dated 20.03.36.

Agency tracts.
Air forces
Assumption of office by Governor.
Business and Secretariat Rules.
Business of Government-Distribution among Members and Secretaries to Government.
Ceremonials including investiture.
Civil Lists - Preparation.
Committees and conferences not pertaining to any other department of the Secretariat.

Consuls-
British.
Foreign.
Correspondence with Foreign Governments and Indian States.
Council of State and Legislative Assembly-Nomination of members.
Ecclesiastical.
Elections to the Provincial and Indian legislature including election offences and disputed elections.
Examinations - Government - Departmental - Board of Examiners.

Executive Council and Cabinet-Arrangements for meetings.
French settlements in India.
General-Questions of a general nature which cannot be allotted to any particular department.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
1. Establishments -
Band.
Bodyguard.
Medical.
Military Secretary's Office.
Private Secretary's Office.
2. Grants-
Contract.
Furniture.
Sumptuary.
Tour.
3. Personal staff of the Governor.
4. Works.
Construction.
Maintenance and furnishing.
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Handbook of procedure and precedents.
High Court Judges-Leave and appointments.
Holidays.
Honours and titles.
Indian Chiefs and States.
Indian Civil Service and listed posts.
Islands - Laccadives, Amindivi and Minicoy.-
Land returns - General questions.
Legislative bodies (other than Madras) - Proceedings - Marking of subjects for the perusal of Members of Government.
Legislative Council.
Arrangement of business during sessions.
Dates of meetings, and
Nominations of members.

Madras Service Commission
Members of Council - Leave and appointments.
Military-
Army in India, Reserve of Officers.
Auxiliary and Territorial forces.
Ex-army men.
Movement of troops.
Ministers-appointments and resignation.
Navy.
Office Procedure.
Officers-European-casualty reports.
Ootacamund, Stonhouse Hill - Move to and from.
Petition rules.
Political detenus from Indian States.
Political Handbook.
Political pensions including malikhana allowances.

Precedence - Warrant of -
 Darbari Zamindars.
Public Services -
 Communal Representation - General Questions.
 General Questions and Commissions of enquir.
 Notification (including exemptions).
Revised Scales of pay.
Service Associations.
Service under the control of local Government.
 Statutory rules to regulate the method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay allowances and pension - General revision and amendments of existing rules.

Special tests - General Questions and exemptions.
Statutory Rules and Orders-
 Civil Services (Classification, Control and appeal Rules)

 Superior Civil Services Rules.
Subordinate services -
 Discipline and Appeal Rules.
 Passage Rules.
Reforms - General questions . other than financial matters.
Reports.
 Administration, Presidency.
 Matters of Political and administrative importance.
Returns - Next to kin.
Secretariat -
 Buildings.
 Central Issue Branch.
 Central Records Branch.
 Establishment.
 Library.
 Manual.
Telegrams - Reuters and News Agency.
Uniform - Dress Regulations.
Visits -
 Commender-in-Chief.
 Distinguished foreigners.
 Flag Officer, Commanding Royal Indian Navy.
 Governors of other provinces.
 Indian Chiefs.
 Naval Commander-in-chief.
 Viceroy.
 Warships, British and foreign.

8. In 1936 when the Government considered afresh the distribution of work between the Chief Secretary and the Home Secretary, the following subjects were added to the list of subjects allotted to the Public Department.(8)

 1. Internal Security.
 2. Magistrates (other than Honorary), suspension, removal etc.

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8. G.O. No. 1739, Public (Reforms), dt. 28-10-36

3. Periodicals, newspapers, books and printing presses - control of.
4. Prisoners, State.
5. Public Peace - Disturbance of.
6. Religious or Communal disputes.
7. Reports - Fortnightly.

9. In 1937, the Government issued the following orders in respect of Law and Order:-

"In future all orders relating to executive action by District Magistrates or the Police, or any question of policy in dealing with any movement likely to be subversive of the public peace, will be issued from the Public Department in the Chief Secretariat. District Magistrates, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police are informed that reports relating to breach of the public peace, unusual happenings and all other events which have a political or administrative importance should be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department. Departments of the Secretariat are also informed that if reports of any events of the foregoing descriptions are received by them they should immediately be passed on to the Chief Secretary to the Government, Public Department."

10. With effect from the 1st April 1937 when the provincial autonomy was introduced in this presidency, a revised distribution of business among the departments of the Secretariat came into force in supersession of all previous orders on the subject: 10. The subjects allotted to the Chief Secretariat (Public Department) and other Departments of the Secretariat were classified under three different heads, viz., 1. Provincial subjects 2. Concurrent subjects and 3. Federal subjects. The subjects like Agency tracts, Elections to the Provincial Legislature, Internal Security, Disturbance of public peace (Religious or Communal Disputes), Political Offences etc., were classified as "Provincial subjects" and those like Defence of India - Naval, Military and air forces in India, Ecclesiastical affairs, preventive detention for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs or the discharge of the functions of the Crown, Relations with States in India, Territorial changes etc., under "Federal subjects", "control of periodicals, newspapers, books and printing presses" were classified as 'Concurrent Subjects'.

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9. Govt. Memo. No. 5992-1, Public (General), dt. 25.2.37 recorded in G.O. ms. No. 535, Public (General), dt. 15.3.37.

10. G.O. No. 649, Public (Reforms) dt. 1.4.37.

The subjects, "Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority" was added to this concurrent list. 11 The subject, "Foreign Missions" was transferred from Home department to Public Department in 1941. 12

11. With effect from the 1st September 1946, the distribution of Government business among several departments of the Secretariat was further revised and the following subjects were were ordered to be dealt with in the public Department (Chief Secretariat) (13)

PROVINCIAL SUBJECTS:

Agency tracts.
Assumption of office by Governor.
Business Rules and Secretariat Instructions.
Business of Government-Distribution among Departments of the Secretariat.
Cabinet - Arrangements for meetings
Civil lists - preparation.
Committees and conferences not pertaining to any other department of the Secretariat.
Correspondence - Objectionable - Censorship.
Criminal Investigation Department - Oter than establishment
Elections to the provincial Legislature including election offences and disputed elections.
Examinations-Government-Department.
Fire Service.
General-Question of a general nature which cannot be allotted to any particular department.
Government House-
1. Establishments -
Band.
Bodyguard.
Governor's Secretary's Office.
Medical.
Military Secretary's Office.
2. Grants-
Contract.
Furniture.
Sumptuary.
Tour.
3. Personal staff of the Governor.
4. Works-
Constructions.
Maintenance and furnishing.
Government Servant's Conduct Rules.
High Court Judges - Leave .
Holidays.
Indian Civil Services (including annuities), listed posts, I.C.C. Provident Funds and I.C.S. Family Pension Fund.
Internal Security.

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11. G.O. No. 2123, Public (Services), dt. 21-12-39.
12. " " 1252 Public (Elections), dt. 17-6-41.
13. " " 1883, Public (General), dt. 3-9-46.

Islands-Laccadives, Adminidivi and Minicoy.
Judicial and Executive functions-Separation of
Kandyan Pensioners.
Land returns-General questions.
Legislative Bodies (Other than Madras)! Proceedings Marketing
of subjects for the perusal of Ministers.
Legislative Council and Legislative Assemble.
Madras Public Service Commission.
Magistrates (other$than Honorary) suspension, removal etc.,
Ministers-Appointments and resignation.
Newspapers and periodical - perusal of.
Office procedure.
Officers-European-Casualty report.
offfice procedure .
Officers-European-Casualty report.
Ootacamund, Stonehouse Hill-Move to and from.
Petition rules.
Political hand book.
Political offences-prosecutions.
Precedence-Warrant of.
Procedure and precedent-Handbook.
Prisoners, State,
Provincial works and buildings under the Administrative
control of the Chief Secretary.
Public peace-Disturbance of.
Public Services-
Communal representation-General questions.
General Service questions.
Service Associations.
Services under the Control of the Provincial Government -
Statutory Rules to regulate the method of recruitment,
conditions of service - Revision of and amendments to the
following statutory rules - General Rules for the
Provincial and Subordinate Services, Madras Civil
Services (Classification, Control and appeal) Rules, Madras
Civil Services (War and appeal) Rules, Madras Civil
Services (War Services Personnel) Recruitment Rules-
Passage Rules, Special Rules for the Madras General
Service (so far as they relate to assistant secretaries to
Government), Madras Secretariat Servive, Madras General
Sub-Ordinate Service (so far as they relate to attenders
and the Madras Inferior Service).
Special Tests-General questions and exemptions.
Statutory Rules and Orders-
Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.
Superior Civil Service Rules.
Religious or communal disputes.
Reports-
Administration, presidency.
Fortnightly.
Matter of political and administrative importance.
Resettlement and re-employment of demobilized soldiers.

Returns-Next to Kin.
Secretariat-
Central despatch branch.
Central records branch.
Establishment.
Library.
Manual.
Tappals-Receipt and distribution to department of Secretariat.
Telegrams-Reuters and News Agency.
Training of clerks and Village Officers.
Visits-
Commander-in-Chief.
Distinguished Foreigners.
Flag Officer, Commanding Royal Indian Navy.
Governors of other provinces.
Indian Chiefs.
Naval Commander-in-Chief.
Viceroy.
Warships, British and Foreign.
Zamindars, Durbari.

Concurrent Subjects.

Periodicals-Newspapers, books and printing presses-
Control of persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

Federal subjects-

Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including the relation hereto the regulation of the movement in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom. (excluding Emigration and Immigration in their relation to Labour).
Ceremonials, including Collectors' Durbars.
Conduct of elections to the Federal Legislature including election offences and disputed elections
Consuls-
British.
Foreign.
Correspondence with Foreign Governments and Indian States.
Council of State-Nomination of members.
Defence of India-
Army in India Reserve of Officers.
Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.
Ex-army men.
Movement of troops.
Naval, Military and Air Forces in India.
Ecclesiastical affairs.
Enemy property and enemy trading.
External affairs.
Federal Public Services.
Federal Public Service Commission.

Foreign Missions.
French establishments in India and loges at
Masulipatnam, Calicut, and Iskitappah Islands.
Honours and Titles.
Indian Chiefs and States.
Central acquisition of residential property in
British India.
Naval, military and Air force works.
Political changes.
Political detenus from Indian States.
Political Pensions.
Preventive detention for reasons of State connected
with defence, external affairs, or the discharge
of the functions of the Crown.
Railway lands in Indian States - Jurisdiction.
Reforms.
Relations with States in India.
Telephones.
Territorial changes.
Uniforms (Civil)

The subject 'Accomodation Control' was added to the list in 1946. 14 The subject, "Cottage industries and Khadi" was transferred from the Development department" to the Public Department and the subject 15 "Firka Development" from Food department in 1947. The subjects relating to the 'Resettlement of Ex-servicemen' were transferred to the Development Department. 16 The following subject relating to "Foreigners" was transferred from the Public Department to the Home Department. 17 "Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from India, including the relation thereto, the regulation of the movement in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom (excluding Emigration and Immigration in their relation to Labour)"

The subject, "Agricultural statistics" was transferred from the Development Department to the Public Department in 1948. 18

The subjects "Foreign Missions" was transferred from the Public Department to Firka Development ~~department~~ in 1948. 19

The subject relating to "Industrial statistics Act" was transferred from the Development department to the Public Department in 1948. 20

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14. G.O. No. 2432, Public (General), dt. 11-11-46.
15. " " 1713 " " " 31-5-47.
16. " " 664 " " " 16-3-48.
17. " " 808 " " " 31-3-48.
18. " " 1294 " " " 26-5-48.
19. " " 1544 " " " 28-6-48.
20. " " 2023 " " " 23-8-48.

12. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State and the transfer of seven taluks of the Bellary district to the Mysore State (now Karnataka State) in 1953, the Secretariat was reorganised with a reduced strength of nine departments and with the subjects re-allocated among the nine departments. In the list of subjects allocated earlier to the Public Department (Chief Secretariat), the following modifications were made:- 21

a. 'Seperation of the judiciary form the Executive' 'Conduct of Magistrates' 'Rent Control', 'Displaced persons from Pakistan' and 'Evacuee Property' were transferred from the Public to the Home department.

b. 'Community Projects' and 'the control of the Department of Statistics'-transferred from the Public to the Department of Agriculture.

c. 'Information and Publicity'-transferred from Public Works Department to the Public department.

d. The subjects of 'Aliens' and 'Law Officers' (attached to the High Court)-transferred from Home department to the Public Department.

e. 'Madras Record Office' and 'Translators to Government' - transferred from Education department to the Public department.

13 In the right of the above modifications, the revised distribution of business in the public department came into force with effect from the 31st of October 1953 with the following revised list of subjects allocated. 22.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT (PUBLIC DEPARTMENT)

State subjects:

Assumption of office by Governor.
Bicycles-Hind-supply to Government offices.
Business of Government-Distribution among Departments of the Secretariat.
Business Rules and Secretariat Instructions.
Cabinet - Arrangements for meetings.
Civil lists - preparations.
Commmittees and conferences-Press Advisory Committee - Publicity Advisory Committee and other committees and conferences not pertaining to any other Department of the Secretariat.
"Constitution of India"-Translation into the Regional languages.
Correspondence-Objectionable-Censorship.
Correspondence-Official correspondence in Regional languages.

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21. G.O.Ms.No 2840, Public (Services) dt.14-10-53.
22. " " " 2956 " " " 30-10-53.

Criminal Investigation Department-other than establishment.
Elections to the State Legislatures including election offences and disputed elections.
Examinations-Government-Special and Departmental.
General-Question of a general nature which cannot be allotted to any particular departmentn.
Government advertisements-Issue to newspapers and Journals.
Government House-

(i) Establishments-
Governor's Secretary Office.
Medical.
Military Secretary's Office.

(ii) Grants-
Contract.
Furniture.
Sumptuary.
Tour.

(iii) Personal Staff of the Governor.

(iv) Works-
Constructions.
Maintenance and furnishing.

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Handbook of Procedure and Precedents.
High Court judges - Leave.
Holidays.
Indian Civil Service (including annuities) listed posts, I.A.S., I.C.A., - Provident Funds and I.C.S. Family Pension Fund.

Integral Security.
Kandyan Pensioners.
Land returns-General questions.
Law Officers attached to the HighCourt.
Legislative Bodies (other than Madras) - Proceedings - Marking of subjects for perusal of Ministers.
Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.
Madras Public Service Commission.
Madras Record Office.
Problems relating to the merged state of pudukkottai
Ministers-Appointments and resignation.
Newspapers and periodicals-Scrutiny of and submission of daily new round up and cutting to Ministers.
Office Procedure.
Officers-European-Casualty report.
Ootacamund, Stonehouse Hill - Move to and from.
Petition rules.
Political handbook.
Political offences-prosecution.
Press Notes, communiques and releases and Feature Articles-Issue of.

Prisoners, State.
Public peace-Disturbance of.
Publications-Pamphlets-Publicity materials and Journals-Publications of Madras Information and its languages counter-parts.
Publicity-Radio, film and general publicity for Government's activities.
Public Order.
Public Services-
  Reservation of appointments and posts for backward classes of citizens-General questions. General service questions.
Religious or communal disputes.
Reports-
  Administration, State-
  Fortnightly.
  Matters of political and administrative importance.
Returns-Next-to-kin.
Returns-Periodical returns regarding newspaper scrutiny - Biennial statement of newspapers and half-yearly amendments.
Secretariat -
  Central Despatch Branch.
  Central Record Branch.
  Establishment.
  Library.
  Office Manual.
  State Emblem.
Service Associations.
Services under the control of the State Government-
  Statutory Rules to regulate the method of recruitment, conditions of service-Revision of and amendment, etc. of the following statutory rules-

    General Rules for the State and Subordinate Services,
    Madras Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.
    Madras Civil Services (War Service Personnel) Recruitment Rules.
    Passage Rules.
    Special Rules for the Madras General Service (so far as they relate to Assistant Secretaries to Government)
    Madras Secretariat Service.
    Madras Ministerial Service.
    Madras General Subordinate Service (so far as they relate to Attenders), and
    Madras Last Grade Service.
Special tests-General questions and exemptions.
State Gazetteers.
State Works and building under the administrative control of the Chief Secretary.

Statutory Rules and Orders--
 Civil Services (Classification, Control and Rules)-
 Superior Civil Service Rules.
Tappals-Receipt and distribution to Departments of
 the Secretariat.
Telegrams-Reuters and News Agency.
Translator to Government.
Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.
Visits--
 Commander-in-Chief.
 Distinguished Foreigners.
 Flag Officer, Commanding Indian Navy.
 Governors or Rajapramukhs of other states
 Naval Commander-in-chief.
 President of the Republic.
 Warships-Indian Foreign.

Concurrent subjects:-

Flags-Flying of-Rules, etc.,
Foreign Missions.
Periodicals-Newpapers, books, objectionable posters and placards (excluding those that are displayed for advertisement purposes) and printing presses - Control of persons subjected to preventive detention under Union authority.
Preventive detention for reason connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of public order, or maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.

Removal from one State to another State of prisoners, accused persons, and persons subjected to preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of Public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.
Tourist Publicity.

Union subjects:-

Acquisition of residential and non-residential property by ex-Rulers and Chiefs of Indian States.
Aliens.
Census.
Ceremonials.
Conduct of elections to Parliament including election offences and disputed elections.
Consuls-
 British.
 Foreign.
Correspondence with foreign Government and Rules.
Defence of India --

 Army in India Reserve of Officers.
 Ex-army men.
 Movement of troops.
 Naval, Military and Air Forces in India.
 Ecclesiastical affairs .

Detenus connected with External Affairs.
Diplomatic, Consular and Trade Representatives.
Enemy Property and enemy trading.
External affairs.
French Establishments in India and Lakitippah Islands.
Honours and Titles.
Indian Chiefs and States.
Naval, Military and Air Force Works.
Pensions, Union Pensions--

(a) Carnatic Stipends,
Kurnool pensions.
Malikhanas of the ex-malabar Chiefs.
Masulipatnam pensions.
pensions (excluding service pensions) formerly paid by the rulers to the dependents and servants which are now a charge upon the Government of India.

(b) Privy purse of the ex-Ruler of Pudukkottai.

Political charges.
Preventive detention for reasons connected with Defence, Foreign affairs or the security of India, persons subjected to such detention.
Railway lands - jurisdiction.
Reforms.
Relations with States in India.
Telephones.
Territorial Army.
Territorial changes.
Uniform (Civil).
Union Public Services: All India Services; Union Public Service Commission.

14. The above list of subjects was amended subsequently with a few deletions and additions as stated below.:

(a) The subject 'Registration of Copyright of Books' previously dealt with in the Department of Health, Education and Local Administration was transferred to the Public Department in 1954. (23) ~~23.~~

(b) 'Community Projects' and 'National Extension service schemes' were transferred from the Agriculture Department to the Public Department. 24

(c) The following subjects were added to the list of subjects dealthwith in the Public Department. 25.

1. Khadi 2. Local Development Works under Five Year Plan, 3. Post-War Reconstruction Development Schemes, 4. Rural Welfare (excluding Harijan Welfare and Administration of Scheduled areas), 5. Women's Welfare, 6. Economic and Social Planning and 7. Planning Commission including all general questions relating to planning and general co-ordination of planning works.

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23. G.O. Ms. No. 193, Public (Services), dt. 10-2-54.
24. " " 1085 " " " 15-7-54.
25. " " 1945 " " " 21-6-55.

(d) The subject, 'Cottage Industries in Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes' previously dealth with in the Public (Rural Development Projects) Department was transfeered to the Department of Industries Labour and Co-operation from the 14th June 1956.[26]

(e) "Tourist Publicity including co-ordination of activities of all departments in respect of Tourist Promotion" was added to the subjects of the Public Department in 1956.[27]

(f) "State Khadi and Village Industries Board", previously dealt with in the Department of Industries Labour and Co-operation was transferred to the Public (RDP) Department in 1956.[28]

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26. G.O. Ms. No. 2117, Public (Services), dt. 14-6-56.
27. " " " 2724 " " " 11-8-56.
28. " " " 3085 " " " 15-9-56.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

(1752 - 1895)

1:0 ORIGIN AND GROWTH

1:1 During the first hundred years of its existence, the East India Company, recognizing that war was bad for trade, endeavoured to avoid fighting whenever possible and maintained the minimum of armed forces necessary for local protection.[1] Since the Madras was but a little more than a commercial agency only one Department was existed them under the name of Public Department; but when the Presidency became the seat of Government it was found necessary to form other Departments for the administration of Military, Revenue, Secret, Judicial and Political affairs.[2] Thus in 1752, the Military Department was established to do the clerical work necessitated by the increased size of the army, and the importance, which military operations assumed. Till 1797, a Secretary was dealing with Political, Military and Secret matters. Then Lord Hobart established a principal Secretary with a sub-Secretary (Deputy) in imitation of the system followed by Bengal and Bombay.[3]

1:2 In 1800, Lord Clive who succeeded Lord Hobart as Governor of Madras modified the constitution of the Secretariat. He proposed that one Secretary shall have the change of the Military Department. For the office of Military Secretary Lord Clive proposed Major Robert Turing. This arrangement took effect from 20.6.1800

2:0 MADRAS ARMY

2:1 The Madras Army garrisoned the Madras Presidency only. Later it included garrisons of the adjoining state of Mysore, the Nizam's Dominions, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah. A native infantry regiment was usually stationed at Cuttack in Orissa and a Company of Native infantry at Camorta in the Nicobar Islands. There were no British troops South of Trichinopoly, but a regiment of Native Infantry

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1. The Madras soldier 1746-1946 (By Lt.Col.G.Phythian-Adams)
2. Hand Book to the Madras Records by J.Talboys Wheller
3. Report on the Madras Records by H. Dodwell.

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was stationed at Quilon, with detachments at Trivandrum and Trichoor. There were three corps within the above limits not under the orders of the Madras Commander-in-Chief; the Nayar Brigade in Travancore, which was small force of Native infantry; the regiments of Mysore-Sillahdar Horse; and the Hyderabad Contingent4. The army Headquarters offices were permanently removed from Madras and established at Ootacamund on the 6th March 1884.

2:2 Althought the Fort St. George was built in 1644, historically the year 1744marks the time when the English were actually for the first time engaged in Military operations. In September 1746, when Fort St. George was taken by French, the Government devolved on the Governor and Council of Fort St. David, who there upon proceeded to raise an army. The troops first raised were European Cavalry, European artillary, European infantry and Native infantry. The European cavalry never rose above the strength of a squadron and were maintained only for a few years. They were found very useful and efficient, but too expensive. The local sepoys of that time were scarcely more than a rabble of peons. The English were behind the French in this respect, and for a considerable time took more pains to enlist foreign levies, such as coffee, Topazes, Arabs, Rajpoots, etc., than to develop the material under their land. Native cavalry were first raised in 1784, and Native artillery as a separate corps in 1805. The Corps of Madras Engineers was first formed on a strictly military basis in 1770. A militaWas first raised in Madras in 1798[5] .

2:3 The first establishment of the Company's Indian Army, was in the year 1746. At the same time, a small European force was raised, which formed of such sailors as could be spared from the ships on the coast, and of men smuggled on beard the Company's vessels in England by the crimps. In 1748, an officer Major Lawrance, was appointed by a Commission from the Company to command their forces in India. Hostilities between the English and French were terminated in 1749.

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4. Manual of the Administration of the Madras - Presidency - By C.D. Maclean.

5. Manual of the Administration of the Madras - Presidency.

2:4 Lord Cornwallis, who was the first Governor-General in India, after passing the Act of 1784, which gave the Governor-General authority over the three Presidencies, was also holding the post of Commander-in-chief, and was thus vested with supreme authority over both civil and military affairs throughout India. The high authority conferred by the rank and military reputation of Lord Cornwallis enabled him to procure the repeal of a regulation which was repugnant to his sense of justice[6]. In 1788, brevet commissions in the royal service were granted by him as Commander-in-chief to all the Company's Officers, with corresponding dates to those of their substantive ones. This arrangement was continued until the abolition of Company's Government in 1858.[7] From 1772 to 1796, the strength of the Indian Army underwent a gradual increase, occasioned by the Mahratta war of 1778 and the war with Hyder Ally and Tippoo. The Madras Army received a large share of the augmentation. In the year 1794 the Madras establishments of native troops was 24,000 strong. In 1796, the organisation of the Indian Army was entirely recast. Afterwards, the officers belonging to the establishment of each Presidency had been borne on the seniority list, from which they had been distributed among the different regiments; and the proportion of Junior to Senior grades was unfavourable for promotion. The lieutenant Colonels and Colonels remained an a separate lists for each branch of the service, to which the regimental majors were promoted in order of seniority on succession to vacancies. The establishment of each regiment was fixed at 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 22 Lieutenant, and 10 ensigns, and the result was a great advancement in rank throughout the army. This system of promotion was maintained until the reorganisation of 1861[8]. The regiments of artillery and engineers were at the same time organised on a similar footing to that of the infantry. An establishment of generals was also formed for the Company's Army, the Officers of which, owing to the power conferred in 1753, on the company to grant generals commissions having been withdrawn, were not at that time eligible for promotions above the rank of Colonel. It was also provided that a specified number of the divisional commands should be held by major general of the royal army.

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6. Manual of Madras Administration of the Madras - Presidency.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.

2:5 In 1798 there were a large increase to the army in India, and the Madras infantry was raised from 30 to 50 battalions. A considerable augmentation was also made to the Native Cavalry and the Company's artillery of all kinds. The British troops in India were also largely increased; but the Company's European infantry, which had always been far below its nominal strength, was reduced to one regiment, per presidency. In 1808, after the close of the Mahratta war, the military forces were reduced on a permanent peace-footing. The Madras establishment of Company's troops consisted of 1 battalion of European Infantry, 2 battalions of artillery, 8 regiments of Native Cavelary and 46 battalions Native infantry. The Native infantry. The Native battalions were 900 strong in Madras. In 1823 the two battalion regiments of native infantry were divided in to regiments of one battalion each.

2:6 The history for the whole Madras Army was divided into seven portions; from 1746, the first raising of troops, to 1769, conclusion of the first war with Hyder; from 1769 to 1784, conclusion of the second war with Hyder, from 1785 to 1792 conclusion of first war with Tippoo; from 1793 to 1799, capture of Srirangapattam; from 1800 to 1820 destruction of Mahratta power: from 1821 to 1830, first Burmese war. 9 .

2:7 BRITISH TROOPS IN MADRAS:- The first regiment of the British Army sent to India was the 39th Foot, arrived at Madras in the year 1754, This regiment formed part of the force which went with Clive to the relief of Calcutta in 1756, and it was present at the battle of Plassey in the following years. In 1758, it was nominally sent home, but in effect was broken up, the men being invited to volunteer into the local force, and the officers offered commissions in the Company's army. Madras remained without royal troops until 1758, when a newly raised regiment of the line the 79th was sent out followed by 84th commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Eyre Coote, and the 96th. In 1759 Coote's regiment was transferred to Bengal, and he was apponted by the company Commander in Chief of their forces in that Presidency. On the peace of 1763 the British line was again reduced to 70 regiments, and India remained without any Royal troops until 1779, when the 71st, then numbered 73rd foot was

9. Manual of the Administration of the Madras-Presidency, Volume I.

raised and despatched to Madras . Four other new regiments followed to aid in the war against Hyder Ally. In 1788, the Royal troops stationed at Madras consisted of one regiment of dragoons and 9 battalions of foot. In 1806 the British troops in Madras comprised 2 regiments of Cavalry and 3 battalions of infantry. From 1843 to 1854 there was a gradual transfer of line battalions from Madras to Bengal. In 1856, preceding the mutiny the British troops in Madras consisted of 1 regiment of Cavalry and a Battalions of infantry.[10]

2:8 Nayar Brigade: The Nayar Brigade was composed of 2 battalions of infantry, numbering in all 1420 men and commanded by three European Officers of the Madras Army with the British non-commissioned officers. The force war armed with M.L. Smooth Bore percussion markets.[11]

2:9 Mysore Sillahdar Horse:- The Mysore Sillahdar Horse was raised from the ruins of Tipporr's Cavalry after 1799.

2:10 Hyderabad contingent:- The Hyderabad contignet which was originally a part of the Nizam's army, became by the Treaty of 1853 with the Nizam, an auxilliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizams' use. The contingent was under the orders of Government of India.

2:11 The Breeding Establishment:-

The breeding establishment for bullocks, called the Amrut Mahaul, was made over to the Mysore State in January 1882 at a valuation. The Mysore state was bound to provide annually from 400 to 500 head of young three year old cattle.

2:12 The Commissariat Department:-

Officers in the supply Branch of the Commissariat Department were 1 "Commissary-General, 1 "Deputy Commissary, General, 5 Assistant Commissary General, 6 Deputy Assistant commisary General and

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10. Manual of the Administration of the Madras-Presidency. volume. I
11. Manual of the Administration of the Madras - Presidency.

10 Sub Assistant Commissary General. The Commissary general office was at Madras and Commissariat store office was also there. The bullocks required for transport, artillery and ambulance purposes, were all received from the depot at Hounsoor, which was attached to the Commissariat Department. The number of young bullocks kept at Honsoor averaged about 2000, they were received from the Mysore Government when they were threeе years old and transferred to the public services at six years.

2:13 The Ordinance Department:-

The headquarters of the ordinance Department was in Fort St. George and was under the administration of the Inspector General of Ordinance, aided by a Deputy. The Gunpower and Gun carriage factories, each under a Superintendent, were at Madras, as well as the Camp Equipage Deport, in which tents were manufactured for all army and civil purposes throughout the Presidency. There were arsenals at Fort St. George, Secunderabad and Rangoon of which Commissaries of Ordinance were in charge, and depots at Banglore, Bellary and Toungoo, which were under the charge of first and second class warrant officers. The proof of gunpowder was carried out at St. Thomas Mount under the direction of a Commissary of Ordinance, In 1883-84, the Gunpowder Factory turned out 228,010 lb. of gunpowder.[12]

2:14 The Army Clothing Agency:-

The Army Clothing Agency was located in the late Mint Building, Madras and it supplied, clothing to the whole Madras Army, both European and Native,. The material was for the most part obtained from England through the Secretary of State, and whenever practicable, in the local market. The annual clothing was worked by contract on the premises with sewing machines supplied by the department. Clothing was also supplies on payment to the Hyderabad contingent, the Nayar Brigade, the Cochin Government.

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12. Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency Volume I.

2:15 The Remount Depot:- The Remount Depot at Oossoor about 30 miles from Bangalore, was under the Superintendence of an officer of the Remount Department, assisted by a Veterinary Surgeon and a small European staff. It contains covered in accommodation for about 400 horses and a standing room outside for about the same number; making a total accommodation for about 800 horses. The average number of horses purchased annually was 300 for the Madras Army, all Australians, which were solely for artillery and British Cavalry. The avercage price paid to dealers per horse was Rs.550 and on transfer to the ranks their assumed value was Rs.700.

2:16 The Medical Department of the Military Establishments:-

The Medical Department of Her Majesty's forces attended to the health of troops both British and Native and all Military establishments. This Assistant consisted of administrative staff of one Surgeon-General and two Deputy Surgeon-General belonging to the Army Medical Department, and four Deputy Surgeon Generals and one Secretary belonging to the Indian Medical Service. For providing medical attendance for British troops there was a sanctioned staff of 50 executive officers of the Army Medical Department. Forty four executive officers of the Indian Medical Department were employed in connection with native troops. All executive medical officers of the Indian service, except those who could be spared for civil duties, were under the orders of the Surgeon-General. A large number of officers and subordinates of the Indian Medical Department were employed on Civil duties and the medical care of the Native troops was also provided for by this Department. The Government were kept informed of the state of the head of the army by periodical returns furnished by the Surgeons-General of both departments, and by the report of the Sanitary Commissioner.

2:17 The Army Schools:-

The Army Schools, which were maintained for both European and Native troops, were under the management of a Commissioned Superintendent,

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† Commissioned Assistant Superintendent, and Sub-Inspectors. The head office for payment of pensions and family pensions were at Madras.

2:18 Conclusion:- In 1895, the Madras Army was brought under the control of the Governor General of India, under the Madras and Bombay Armies act of 1893; and the Commander-in-chief was made the Lt.General commanding the Forces in Madras, under the direct order of the Commander-in-chief of India.

3:0 INVENTORY OF RECORDS AND FINDING AIDS:-

3:1 Inventory of Records:-

	Nature of Records	Year From	Year To	No.of volume
1	Consultations with Indexes	1752	1855	193 Volumes
2	Expedition consultation with Indexes	1824	1826	32 "
3	Despatches from England	1755	1839	87 "
4	General letters from the Committee of Secrecy		1780	1 "
5	Duplicates of Despatches from England	1796	1836	35 "
6	Index to the standing orders contained in despatches from England	1830	1848	1 "
7	Despatches to England	1756	1895	145 "
8	Despatches to England from the select Committee	1769	1773	1 "
9	Marine (Military) Despatches to England	1841	1871	2 "
10	Country correspondence with Index	1753	1800	52 "
11	Miscellany with Index	1756	1895	146 "

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Military Estate Department:-

	Nature of Records	Year From	Year To	Number of volumes
1	Letters to England	1857	1895	5 volumes
2	Diary of correspondence regarding estates of deceased Military persons	1828	1838	5 "
3	Register of Military Estates	1852	1891	7 "
4	General Register of Military Estates with Index	1857	1863	3 "
5	Register of General Estates	1870	1895	1 "
6	Correspondence relating to the Estates of Military persons deceased	1828	1831	5 "
7	Annual Register of sums deposited on account of the estates of Military persons deceased	1806	1838	2 "
8	Register of petitions regarding the estates of deceased Military persons	1833	1845	1 "
9	Copies of Wills	1824	1835	1 "
10	Particulars of documents and articles of deceased Military persons made over to the Registar of Supreme Court	1828	1836	1 "

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Military Board:-

	From	To	No. of volumes
Proceeding	1802	1855	58 volumes
Sundry Books	1755	1903	848 volumes

Country Correspondences (As per the supplemental Catalogue)

	From	To	No. of volumes
1. Military miscellany (Register of Commissionr issued to the native officers in the Hon'ble Company's service	1820	1845	1 volumes.
2. Military Sundries Captain Banne Veaux's tour through the southern countries	1777		1 "
3. Military Sundries- list of officers of the Hon'ble East India Company's Regiments of Artillery, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay from their foundation in 1748 to their amalgamation in 1861 by Lieutenant Colnel H.V. Tinbrell RHA	1748 *a	1861	1 "
4. Military Sundries Court Martial	1853	1861	1 "
5. Military Sundries papers relating to the treaty entered into between Brigadier General Mclead and the Beebee of Cannanore	1793	1796	1 "

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	From	To	No. of volumes
6. Proceeding of the Military Board	Jan.1834	Dec 1834	1 volume
7. Pay abstract of the establishment of the Military Department	1849	1894	8 "
8. Military Department Acquittance Rolls	1856	1887	3 "
9. Eight volumes of letters to Secretary East India House in 2 bundles	1848	1856	2 bundles (8 volumes)

3:2 Finding Aids:-

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Reference Media	Year From	To	No. of volumes.
Indexes to consultations	1836	1849	92 Volumes
Indexes to letters from England	1800	1895	67 "
Abstract of despatches from England	1755	1884	6 "
Index to despatches to England	1838	1895	58 "
Abstract of General letters to England	1756	1827	12 "
Indexes to the proceedings of Military Board	1846	1853	8 "
Indexes to letters received of Military Board	1821	1850	8 "
Abstract of country correspondence	1796	1800	1 "
Index to the Proceeding of Government of Madras Military Department (Except for the year 1847 to 1850, 1863, 1866)	1845	1895	41 "

	Year From	To	No. of volumes
Index to the proceedings of the public Department (Military Branch)	1901	1907	7 volumes
Press list from	1670	1800	35 "
Calendar of the Madras despatches	1744 1754	1755 1765	2 "

Indexes (As per the supplementary catelogue)

Alphapetical index to the proceedings of the Military Department.	Jan. 1845	March 1845	1 volume
	1857	1860	1 "

4:0 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS:-

5:1 Colonel Clive's correspondence with Nobab, Omichund, etc during 15th Dec. 1756 to 16th February 1758	the Military Sundries No.	4284
5:2 Nabab Omichund country powers in Bengal during 16th February to 23rd June 1758	"	4285
5:3 Account of the Revolution in Bengal 1757	"	4286
5:4 Mr. Pybus's journey to and from Candia the capital of Ceylon in October 1762	"	4290

5:5 During 1762 sepoys were for the first time allowed to make family payments (Baillie-Ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

5:6 On the 27th December 1763, it was decided that each native officer should receive a commission and that commandants should be charged a fee of five pagodas, subadars three pagodas and Jamadars and pagoda (Baillie-ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

5:6:7 ~~Proceedings from~~ Batavia, June to 14th October 1764 (Sundries No.4299)

5:8 In November 1765, the Army was reorganized and it was decided that the establishment of sepoys should consist of 10 battalians(Baillie-Ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

5:9 On the 1st January 1766, new Military Regulations came into force. Each Battalion was to consist of ten Companies, of which two were to be called Grenader companies and to be distinguished by their colours (Baillie-Ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

5:10 Above February 1767, on the recommendation of General Caillavd, a Field Officer was appointed to command the whole corps of sepoys. (Madras consultations 5th February 1767)

5:11 In February 1770, an invaliding committee composed of the commander in chief, the commandant of Fort St. George, and the Town Major was appointed to select sepoys for the invalid list (Baillie-Ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

5:12 In May 1771, Government desired to carry out an order which directed that on European sergant should be posted to every company of sepoys. It was implemented in 1773. In 1774, a company of guides was raised from the several Native battalions in the Carnatic. In January 1776, copies of the articles of war in Tamil were issued to the officers in command of native battalions. (Baillie-ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

5:13 In January 1781, Government promised a gratuity equal to two months' pay to men of the Carnatic battalions ordered by sea to the Northern circars, Calcutta or Bombay. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF MURLAND)

5:14 Instructions to the commission appointed to complete with Tippoo Sultan the pacification arranged in Europe 31st Ocotber 1783 to 11th January 1784 (Sundries No.4325)

5:15 Commission to Tippoo Sultan during 21st February to 10th May 1784 (Sundries No.4327)

5:16 Address to the Court of Directors by Colonel W. Fullerton regarding his proceedings while in command of southern Army on 7th January 1785. (Sundries No.4330)

5:17 In 1784, the distinction between the Carnatic and circar battalions was abolished and it was ordered that all should be known by the general denomination of Madras battalions (Baillie-ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

5:18 At the end of 1785, a native doctor was attached to each battalion. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:19 On the 10th March 1787, it was ordered that the army should be divided into four division- East, West, North, and South. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:20 Charges brought by Nabab Wallajah against the Dubash of J. Holland (Sundries No. 4342)

5:21 Proceedings of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Hollands' administration- 9th July 1791 (Sundries No.4343)

5:22 The services of the native troops during the campaigns against Tippoo Sultan in 1791-92 were rewarded by the issue of Medal on the obverse the figure of a native officer holding a flag and on the reverse" For services in Mysore as 1791-92 (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:23 Captain Reads Military Report 1793 (Sundries No.4350)

5:24 Disputes between the right hand and Left hand castes 18th December 1794 (Sundries No.4354)

5:25 Preparation for the intended expedition against Manila, 8th February 1798 (Sundries No.4357)

5:26 Enquiry into the Mutiny at the Mount 16th February 1798 (Sundries No.4358)

5:27 Mysore Intelligence

2nd November 1792 to 21st March 1795 (Sundries No. 4362)

27th April 1796 to 1st August 1797 (Sundries No.4363)

4th August 1797 to 21st January 1799 (Sundries No.4364)

5:28 Journal of the conferences with Tippoo's Vakils September 1799 (Sundries No.4365)

5:29 Description of English Gun powder with the different modes of proving the same. 26th March 1801. (Sundries No.4371)

5:30 On the 14th November 1805, the notorious order regarding turbands was issued (baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:31 Early in 1806, new regulations for the Army prepared Major Pierce Dy.Adjutant General were introduced (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:32 The new turbands were issued in April, May and June 1806 and the Mutiny at Vellore broke out in May, the Regiments concerned being the 2nd ,23rd (46th MI) 1st Ist MI) and 2nd 4th (5th M.I.) The obnoxior orders regarding dress were cancelled on the 17th July 1806.

5:33 On the 13th May 1807, a new scale of pension was introduced.(Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:34 On the 2nd November 1810, a reward of 500, pagodas for proficiency in Hindostanee was introduced.

5:35 Polic Regulation 1811 (Sundries No.4379)

5:36 On the 22nd July 1814 regulation were published regarding the issue of family certificate and the department was placed under an officer designated as superintendant of familypayments (Baillie -ki -Paltan By HF Murland)

5:37 On the 2nd February 1819, the rank of Subadar-Major was introduced in the native army, with the sanction of the Court of Directors. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:38 In 1832, Major General Sir. Frederic Aim assumed the Government. In 1837 an insurrection at Canara in which some sepoys who demanded cash payment were killed in the retreat on Mangalore but was suppressed. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:39 There was a proclamation of war in the Coorg on 15th March 1834. But at the same year Coorg was annexed to the British province. During this year abolitionof corporal punishment in the native army was ordered. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:40 In February 1835, the Governor-General in council issued an order abolishing the practice of punishing soldiers of the native Army by the Cat O'nine tails or raftan, and directing the sentences of dimissal from Service should be imposed instead. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland.

5:41 In 1840, Madras troops embarked for China. (Baillie-ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

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5:42 In 1841, 37th Regiment raised to the rank of a Grenadier Regiment for its gallantry in China. (Baillie-ki-Paltan By HF Murland)

5:43 In 1842, slight mutiny in Deccan, a Company of the 52nd Regiment refused their pay. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:44 New regulations for the establishment and maintenance of bands of Music were issued on the 26th September 1849. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:45 In 1851 Second Burmah war was declared, and in 1852 Rangoon captured (April 14th 1852) the first Madras fusiliers and the sappers and miners embarked at Madras for Rangoon on September 7th 1852. The death of Field Marshall, the Dutch of Wellington was announced to the Madras Army by a general order dated the 29th October 1852 and 83 minute guns were fired at all the Military Stations in the Presidency. (Bailli-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:46 In 1855 Moplahs in Malabar were disarmed by Mr. Conollay and 7500 knives were collected from them (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:47 In 1856 the troops of the Nawab of Carnatic was disbanded and the war against persia proclaimed. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:48 In 1857 Madras Government authorised the formation of a volunteer rifle corps in hands and the 8th Madras Light cavalry broken up. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:49 In 1858, on the first November 1858, the East India Company was abolished and the Government of India was assumed by Queen Victoria with Earl Canning as first viceroy of India.

5:50 In 1860, the bill for abolishing local European Army in India was passed. The 5th 6th and 7th Regiments of Light cavalry were disabanded and reduced the strength of the infantry Regiments in Madras Army. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:51 In 1861 special commission was appointed by the Supreme Government to consider Army Amalgamation Scheme forwarded by the Secretary of State. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:52 On the 1st March 1862, the introduction of a new head dress, consisting of an plain native turban of muslin or cloth was sanctioned. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:53 In 1863 Indian Navy was abolished (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:54 On the 27th March 1866 it was directed that officers of the Madras Army should thereafter be required to pass a test in Tamil, Telugu or Canarese in addition to qualifying Hindustand. The second language on the other presidencies was Hindi. (Baillie-ko-paltan By HF Murland)

5:55 During 1875, the Head-quarters and left wing of the Regiment left paleveram to proceed on Foreign service and disembarket at Rangoon on the 7th April 1875. The Right wing of the Regiment Left Paleavaram on the 28th February 1876, and disembarked at Rangoon on the 2nd March 1876. The Madras Army was selected and ordered to move to Afghan in view of the hostilities there. 1st, 4th and 15th Madras infantry left Bangalore on 8th October 1879 and remained there till January 1880. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:56 In 1871 there was a mutiny of the 9th Regiment of Madras Native infantry. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:57 On the 1st January 1877 Her Majesty Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:58 In 1882, a small detachment of 20 persons selected from the 4th Madras native infantry was proceeded to form part of the Indian contigent to Egypt in August 1882. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:59 During 1883, marks an important change in the status of the 4th M.N.I. and brough to close this long and honourable record as an infantry regiment on 13th June 1883, the 4th Regiment of MNI was changed into a pioneer battalion. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:60 In 1885 the title of the Regiment was again changed and they became the 4th Regiment of Madras infantry (pioneers) (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:61 During 1889, the 4th Madras pioneers were proceeded to Lushai expedition in the Chittagong hill tracts on account of avenge the murder of Lieutenant Stewart in 1888. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:62 A detachment of 270 strong pioneers under Major S.G. Blenkinsop were deputed to Periyar Project during 1889. (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

5:63 In 1893, General Sir George S. White became Commander-in-chief, of India (Baillie-ki-paltan By HF Murland)

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT
(1774 - 1960)

1:0 Origin and growth:-

1:1 During the East India Company period, the affairs of Fort St. George were managed by the Governor and a Council consisted of five or six members.

1:2 In the middle of the 18th century the council was increased considerably in size. This was caused by the growth of business consequent of French war, the alliance with the Nawab of Arcot, and the rise of the company as a political power in India.

1:3 In the year 1785, the council of Government was reduced to the president and three members.

1:4 In 1786, under the Government, Chief Boards were established. The actual charge of the department was committed to these Boards namely the Board of Revenue, the Board of Trade, the Military Board, the Hospital Board, and some years later, the Marine Board. These Boards managed the various subordinate departments and served as channels of communication for the orders of Government. The council members were supervising all the departments. Due to this administrative set up, there was increase in the efficiency of administration and also the volume of the records.

1:5 In the year 1774, the regular series of records in the Fort St. George, were considerably modified. From that year separate Revenue Consultations began and consequently revenue matters disappeared from the Public Consultation.

2:0 The Secretariat Department:-

2:1 The Secretariat was descended from the factory writers and the revenue records under report were almost exclusively produced in the Secretariat. When streynsham Master became Governor, he immediately set to work to draw up rules for the Secretary's guidance. Junior servants were appointed to assist the secretary. No great changes took place in the constitution and duties of the Secretary's office until towards the middle of the eighteenth century. In the year 1774, the revenue matters were separated from the Public Department and dealt with in the Revenue Secretariat.

2:2 The system of two Secretaries, one dealing with Military, Political and Secret matters and the other with Public and Revenue matters continued till 1797, when Lord Hobart, the then Governor, in imitation of the systems followed in Bengal and Bombay, established a principal Secretary with two sub-secretaries (Deputies) under him, one in the Secret, Political and Military Departments, and the other in the Public, Revenue and Commercial Departments, in order to give the proceedings of Government a greater unity of principle.[1]

2:3 Lord Clive in 1800, modifed the constitution of the Secretariat. He established a Chief Secretary with three Secretaries under him. The first was charged with the political Secret and Foreign departments; one secretary was assigned to Military, one to Commercial in Public and the third to Revenue and Judicial.[2] In 1809 the separate Secretaryship for Public and Commercial was abolished.[3] Many changes took place in the next fifty years. At the close of the period, the Political, Judicial and Public were under the Chief Secretary and the Revenue Secretary had charge of Public Works and Roads, besides his own Department.

2:4 The three Secretaries would conduct their respective duties distinctly from each other; but all would be liable to the superintending control and orders of the Chief Secretary to the Government in whatever manner he might direct.

3:0 **Administrative changes:-**

3:1 The Secretariat was again reorganised in 1831 with the Chief Secretary already incharge of Secret, Foreign and Political Departments to take over also the Public which included Finance, Law, Commercial, Ecclesiastical and General Departments, Judicial and Revenue and the other incharge of Military Department.[4]

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1. Public Consultation dated 3-3-1797, Page 790
2. Public Consultation dated 20-6-1800, Page 1736
3. Public Consultation dated 10-3-1809, Page 2377
4. EMC.97 Public dated 22.2.1831 & EMC 1140, Public dated 9.9.1834)

There was, however, no change in the departments allotted to the other two secretaries.

3:2 In 18 5, there was a further re-arrangement for conducting the duties of the Civil Department of the Secretariat, it having been ordered that the Political, Judicial and Public etc., Departments should be under the immediate charge of the Chief Secretary and the Revenue Department, Department of Public Works and the Road Department to be under the Revenue Secretary. In this context it may be recalled that prior to the reallocation of subjects, such as Judges, Magistrates, Agents the Governor in respect of agency tracts in Vizag and Ganjum, Police, Jails, Courts, Registration etc., the Revenue (Proper) subjects being Board of Revenue, Forests, Revenue Settlements, Revenue Survey, Salt Revenue and Government Farms.[5] Thus, the Revenue Secretary was incharge of Revenue subjects, besides Public Works and Roads until 1862 when the Chief Engineer was appointed as separate Secretary to Government, Public Works, thus relieving the Revenue Secretary of all work connected with Public Works.[6] By this reorganisation, the Revenue Department of the Secretariat began to function as a distinct Department and its Secretary solely incharge of that Department.

3:3 The Revenue Department of the Secretariat was the parent of several new Departments subsequently formed such as Revenue (Special) Development, Industries, Labour and Co-operative, Agriculture and Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments. Since these departments were formed out of the subjects originally dealt with in the Revenue Department consequent on the all round increase in administrative functions of Government. This is primarily because of the Commercial origin and character of the East India Company whose chief concern was increasing Revenue, Trade and Commerce.

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5. EMC 40 Public, dated 10-1-1855

6. G.O. No.203, Public Works, dated 29-11-1861.

3:4 Under the Revenue Secretary was an under Secretary with one Assistant and one Registrar. The details of the different subjects in the which the practical Administration of the Government divides itself can be seen in the Annexure. The Principal executive and other officers who were then in direct communication with the Government were shown below:

1. Secretary to the Board of Revenue;
2. Conservator of Forests;
3. Director of Revenue Settlement;
4. Superintendent of Revenue Survey;
5. Commissioner of Salt Revenue;
6. Superintendent of Government Farms;

4:0 <u>Inventory of Records and Finding Aids:</u>

4:1

1.	Consultations with Indexes	1774	to	1855	843 Vols.,
2.	Despatches from England	1787	to	1884	53 "
3.	Despatches to England	1775	to	1892	70 "
4.	Miscellany	1828	to	1839	15 "
5.	Sundries	1764	to	1853	63 "
6.	Proceedings (or G.Os) of Government (Revenue)	1857	to	1960	3,57,631 files
7.	No.of Bundles	1857	to	1960	13,611 "
8.	As per Suple-~~mental Catalogue~~ <u>Sundries</u> Register of grants	1774	to	1811	1 Vol.
8.	<u>Despatches</u> General letters from England	1785	to	1855	36 Vols
9.	Revenue Proceedings	8th Nov. 1781	to	4th Sep. 1799	11 "

10.	Abstract of Revenue Proceedings	2nd Jan. 1835	to	18th Dec. 1855	22 Volumes.
11.	Revenue Proceedings	4th Jan. 1856	to	23rd Dec. 1856	4 "
12.	Assigned Revenue Proceedings	6th Jan. 1783	to	22nd Dec. 1783	1 "
13.	Separate Revenue Proceedings	2nd Jan. 1844	to	18th Dec. 1853	1 "
14.	Separated Revenue Abstract of Proceedings	8th Jan. 1856	to	5th Feb 1856	1 "
15.	Revenue letters from court	26th Jan. 1817	to	10th Sep. 1823	2 "
16.	Index to Revenue letters from Court	1835	to	1853	1 "
17.	Revenue letters to India House	3rd Apr. 1841	to	17th June 1842	2 "

4:2 **Finding Aids:-**

		From	To	Volumes
1.	Index to the Proceedings of the Government of Madras Revenue Department	1801	1928	120
2.	Press list of Ancient Records Fort St. George	1670	1800	35
3	Calendar of the Madras Despatches	1744 1754	1755 1765	2
4.	Calendar of Madras Records	1740 1748 (Provisional issue)	1744 -----	3

		From	to	Volumes
5.	Index to Consultations	1839	1855	54
6.	Abstract of Despatches from England	1786	1830	1
7.	Index to letters from the Court of Directors	1835	1840	1
8.	Abstract of Despatches to England	1883	1885	1
9.	General letters to England Index (As per Suppl. Catalogue)	June/ 1794	July/ 1794	1
10.	Alphabetical Index to Revenue letters from the Court (As per Supplemental Catelogue)	1835	1840	1

5:0 <u>List of Significant documents</u>:-

5:1 <u>Minutes of Sir Thomas Munro</u>:- Respecting the Burmah expedition in 1824 and 1825, had been preserved in 32 large bound volumes under the head of 'Expedition consultants. His valuable collection of letters and Memoranda was preserved in six large guard books. (Revenue Department Sundries No.31)

5:2 <u>Cornwallis and shore on the Land settlement-1789-90.</u>

The Regulations from Bengal and minutes of the Governor General" are contained in Revenue Department Sundries 9 & 11. The first contains the lengthy and important minutes of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John shore and the land settlement of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The Second volume contains the rules regulations proclamation's and explanations, which followed the settlement.

5:3 <u>Polygars war in Dindigul 1801</u>

This volume contains copies of the correspondence carried on between the Military and other authorities during the war against the revolted polygars of Dindigul. (Revenue Department Sundries 26)

5:4 Sanatorium at Bhaugulpore 1773-1793:-

The Revenue sundries volume No.15, containing the consultations (not of the Madras Government) but of the Governor General in Council, relative to certain healthy spots selected by the Collector of Bhaugulpore for the use of invalid Native officers and Sepays.

5:5 MR. Corbetts' Accounts 1791-1794:-

Mr. Corbett was Collector of Coimbatore and seemed to have employed a larger establishment than the Revenue Department - approved and to have introduced charges into his accounts which the audit department - deemed unnecessary. This volume consist of extracts from the consultations of the Revenue Department, upon the matter. (Revenue Department Sundries 17)

5:6 Masulipatam consultation 1783-86:-

These are simply the Revenue letters and proceedings of the Agency at Masulipatam in five Revenue Department volume.

5:7 Proceedings relative to the Jaghire 1764-1784:-

These proceedings are comprised in two volume of different dates. The first volumes refers to the Jaghire assigned to the company by the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1763, the Poonamallee district having been granted in 1750. The second volume is more interesting as referring to a critical period in the history of this Presidency. The first war against Tippoo in 1784 and conclusion of the war with France were reported in one of the volume. (Revenue Sundries 12)

5:8 Committee at Dindigul 1796:-

This volume comprises a report of the proceedings of the committee appointed to enquire with collections, reputed and real, of the district of Dindigul for various years before and after the capture of the District in 1790. (Revenue Department Sundries 21, 22)

5:9 Committee at Colombo 1797:-

The English captured the Dutch settlement at Ceylon in 1795-thereafter a committee was created by the Madras Government to investigate the state of the revenue in Ceylon and other important matters connected with the administration of the Island.(Revenue Department Sundries No.25)

5:10 **Proceedings respecting Juggapoh Row, Mr.Floyer & C. 1787-88.**

The Revenue sundries No.3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 contains the detail's of some of the changes brought by Mr.Sadlier against Mr.Floyer and in which Joggapah was also implicated. (Revenue Sundries Vol. 3,4,-5, 6 & 7)

5:11 **Murder of Corsojee Lallah 1798:-**

The Revenue sundries No.8 describes the murder of Coreojee Lallah who was the company Manager of the Moherry Distirict. The conspirators were the Zamindars in Moherry - who had been deprived of their status. This volume contains the proceedings of a Committee of inquiry. (Revenue Sundries 8)

5:12 **Complaints against the Renter of the Betel and Tobacco Farm 1790 and 1802:-**

The Native retailers of betel and tobacco in Madras complained that the renter had supplied them betel and tobacco of a worse quality and at a higher price than was warranted by the terms of his Cowle. In 1802, other abuses were alleged to exist in the department of betal supplies Revenue Department Sundries Np.10, 28 & 29 containting the proceedings of the two separate committee which were appointed in the alleged grievances.

5:13 **Proceeding of the Judicial Board at Nagapatam, relative to Mr. Aratoon Carapett 1793-94.**

Mr.Carapett, entered into a contract with one Appoo Mootayen for painting a large quantity of white cloth. The painters, after receiving advances from the Agent, failed to do work. Therefore Mr.Carapett brought civil action against the Agent and abtained a verdict. The proceedings are chiefly curious as illustrative of the mode of procedure. (Revenue Department Sundries 18)

5:14 Annual General Report of the Board of Revenue 1817-1830 these reports extend over twenty seven large volumes and it is scarcely necessary to add; contain very much valuable information.

5:15 **Police Administrative Malabar 1793:-**

This record comprised Regulations for the police administration of Justice in the courts of Foujdarry, within the province of Malabar, and for the conduct of Magistrate. (Revenue Sundries 12, 13)

5:16 Abolition of pensions to widows of native servants 1824-51:-

In 1807, the Madras Government, on the suggestion of the Finance Committee, established a fund for the relief of the widows and families of deceased native writers and servants by deducting one fanam from every Pagoda of the pay or pension of every such writer or servant whilst alive. This system was abolishe in 1824. The Revenue Department Sundries No32 to 37 containing statements of the pension which continued to be paid to such widows and families, subsequent to the abolition.

5:17 Cowle Books 1725-1823:-

This important series of records comprises copies of all the cowles granted by the Madras Government. (Revenue Department 59 volumes)

5:18 Register of Grants of Ground:-

This is a Register of the various grants of ground made by indenture by the Madras Government to a variety of people. (Revenue Department 2 volumes)

5:19 Jaghire Cowle Books 1784-93:-

This series of Records comprises the Jaghire cowles granted by the Madras Government during the period specified. (Revenue Department 4 volumes)

5:20 Quit-Rent 1791-1802:-

Revenue sundries No.27, contains a mass of accounts and correspondence concerning the payment of Quit rent in the Government for various lands, gardens, much of which was disputed, whilein a very large portion had fallen into arrears.

5:21 Mr. Falconers' Jaghire Report 1802:-

This is a report on the Jaghires' held under the late Mahomedan Government in the Carnatic.

5:22 Memorials and Petitions of Europeans:- to the Board of Directors contained in one volume of the Revenue Department from 1803-1833.

5:23 Introduction of the Ryotwari settlement in the Province:-

The Court of Directors of East India Company had convinced that the interest of the state as well as the agricultural classes could be secured best only under the Ryotwari system, a system which had been with so much success introduced in the Baramohal(Salem)

and the ceded districts by Colonel Read and Colonel (Late Sir Thamas) Munro. They therefore ordered that no more permanent settlement whould be concluded and that in all the districts, lately accquired from the Nawab of Arcot, the Ryotwari settlement should be introduced. (Revenue Despatch from England dated 16th December 1812 volume 5)

5:24 Sir Thamas Munro's reported on agrarian discontent. Upon a tour of the Northern Circars, being greatly struck by the agrarian discontent and poverty of the people, Sir Thamas Munro recorded his impressions and suggestions in an important minute dated 7th January 1823. (Revenue Consulatations dated 24th January 1823)

5:25 Under tenures in Estates:-

The policy of acquisition of estates and their conversion with ryotwari system involves the elimination of not only the Zamindaris but also the intermediaries between Zamindars and the ryots. The intermediarises were called under tenure holders-that is to say those and hold lands of under grants made or tenures created by the Zamindars. The Significance of the system had been examined in the following records.

1. Revenue Consulation dated 7th December 1847 vol.663
2. BMC Revenue No.614 dated 20th June 1857
3. G.O.No.476 Revenue dated 18th March 1871
4. G.O.No.975 Revenue dated 11th November 1893
5. G.O.No.952 Revenue dated 30th May 1871.
6. G.O.No.560 Revenue dated 6th May 1874
7. G.O.No.1177 Revenue dated 20th December 1887
8. G.O.No.876 Revenue dated 22nd April 1879
9. G.O.No.494 Revenue dated 3rd March 1919.

5:26 The papers relating to the time and cost of selling estates on Ryotwari principles.

1. Selections from the Records of the Madras Government-No.53.
2. G.O.No.2620 Revenue dated 17th September 1908
3. G.O.No.1280 Revenue dated 2nd October 1880.
4. G.O.No.2243 Revenue dated 12th December 1864.

5:27 The records relating to the affairs of the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanam estates. (G.O.No.1383 Revenue (Confidential) dated 20th March 1943)

5:28 The Agency areas and their problems, the question or reforms in the Agency areas which was then considered both by the Government of India and the Government of Madras. It dealst critically with the several problems in the Agency areas and offers some suggestions to solve them.

1. G.O.No.359 Revenue dated 23rd February 1922.
2. G.O.No.246 Revenue dated 8th February 1930.
3. G.O.No.1831 Revenue dated 20th October 1926.
4. G.O.No.762 Revenue dated 22nd April 1927.
5. G.O.No.523 Revenue dated 23rd March 1926
6. G.O.No.188 Revenue dated 2nd February 1927.
7. G.O.No.2578 Revenue dated 10th December 1927.
8. G.O.No.1823 Revenue dated 1st September 1932.
9. G.O.No.1220 Revenue dated 20th June 1934.
10. G.O.No.1154 Revenue dated 11th June 1934.
11. G.O.No.1831 Revenue dated 20th October 1926.
12. G.O.No.1143 Revenue dated 8th March 1934.
13. G.O.No.359 Revenue dated 23rd February 1922.
14. G.O.No.609 Revenue dated 12th April 1923.
15. G.O.762 Revenue dated 22nd April 1927.
16. G.O.No.2066 Revenue dated 29th September 1931.
17. G.O.No.2193 Revenue dated 27th October 1932.
18. G.O.No.1970 Revenue dated 30th October 1933.
19. G.O.No.2403 Revenue dated 21st November 1934.
20. G.O.No.2424 Revenue dated 14th October 1935.

5:29 The papers relating to the excluded and partially excluded areas, the details about how the excluded and partially execluded areas have been governed with what machinery against what constitutional background.

1. G.O.No.1508 Revenue dated 18th August 1922
2. G.O.No.2069 Revenue dated 11th October 1934.
3. G.O.No.1321 Revenue dated 19th July 1927.
4. Regulation I of 1926 in G.O.No.110 Revenue dated 22nd January 1926.
5. G.O.No.471 Revenue dated 17th March 1926.
6. G.O.No.443 Revenue dated 22nd February 1921.
7. G.O.No.779 Revenue dated 6th May 1923.
8. G.O.No.1933-A Revenue dated 25th August 1921.
9. G.O.No.2680 Revenue dated 6th October 1920.
10. G.O.No.697 Revenue dated 9th April 1919.

5:30 The papers relating to the separation of the judiciary from the executive-

The origin and growth of the agitation for separation, the various schemes suggested for separation and the arguments for and agains separation.

(G.O.No.239 Revenue dated 26th March 1891)
(G.O.No.337 Revenue dated 8th December 1909).

5:31 **Literacy in Madras (1822-1931)**

In 1822, the Government headed by Sir. Thamas Munro, had started the education enquiry and as the result of which fairly fully revealed the state of indigenous education then existing in the various districts of this Presidency.

Revenue Consultation VolNo.277 2nd July 1822
Revenue Consultation Vol.No.310 30th September 1825
Revenue Consultations Vol.No.314 10th March 1826
Revenue Consultation Vol.No.314A 10th March 1826
(Munros' Minute)

5:32 **Land Revenue collection or the amani systems**:-

Records relating to lineaments of the system of collecting land revenue in kind adopted in the past pointed out its advantages and disadvantages and explains why it was ultimately abondened.

1. Revenue Despatches to England despatches dated 29th February 1819.
2. The report of the Tanjore Commission 1807 (Printer)
3. Hodgson's Report on Tinnevelly 1807 (Printed)
4. Revenue Despatch from England dated 16th August 1812.
5. Revenue Despatches to England dated 15th August 1813.

5:33 Papers regarding the record of Rights in Madras:

G.O.No.4345 Revenue dated 1st November 1895
G.O.No.314 Revenue dated 8th October 1896
G.O.No.858 Revenue dated 9th October 1897
G.O.No.101 Revenue dated 6th January 1899
G.O.No.264 Revenue dated 8th July 1899
G.O.No.2642 Revenue dated 18th July 1899
G.O.No.1342 Revenue dated 26th December 1903
G.O.No.20 Revenue dated 7th January 1904
G.O.No.1414 Revenue dated 27th December 1904
G.O.No.808 Revenue dated 12th June 1904
G.O.No.3290 Revenue dated 1st December 1909
G.O.No.2853 Revenue dated 25th September 1913
Report of the Madras Survey and Land Records Committee volume I G.O.No.1252 Revenue 1st June 1916
G.O.No.53 Revenue 7thJanuary 1919
G.O.No.2863 Revenue 7th December 1928
G.O.No.3412 Revenue (Confidental) dated 20th December 1939.

5:34 Prior to 1802, the grants and certificates were issued by the Government to Europeons holding lands in the Company's possessions. The grants were issued

in the form of 99 years leases, whereas the certificates were issued in the form of simple instruments permitting to hold the lands. The records connecting the accord of sanction etc., are indicated below:-

1. Revenue Cawle Book 1798 vol.No.50
2. Revenue Cawle Book 1801 vol.No.53
3. Revenue Cawle Book 1806-08 vol.No.58
4. Revenue Cawle Book 1803 vol.No. 55
5. Revenue consultation dated 4th August 1836.
6. Revenue consultation dated 11th September 1837
7. Revenue consulation dated 13th November 1837
8. Revenue despatches from England dated 10th April 1839.
9. Revenue consultations dated 1st April 1851
10. Revenue consultations dated 22nd May 1851
11. G.O.No.2289, Revenue dated 10th December 1861
12. G.O.No.1271, Revenue dated 21st September 1859.

35 **Botanical Research in Madras:-**

36 Papers concerning the Botanical gardens at Ootucamund.

1. G.O.518-518-A Revenue dated 4th August 1899
2. G.O.172 Revenue dated 5th March 1901.
3. G.O.1921 Revenue dated 22nd June 1911
4. G.O.1914 Revenue dated 28th June 1912.
5. G.O.2147 Revenue dated 18th July 1913.
6. G.O.2223 Revenue 3rd August 1914.
7. G.O.1548 Revenue 22nd July 1915
8. G.O.2255 Revenue dated 22nd October 1916.
9. G.O.2037 Revenue dated 7th February 1917.
10. G.O.2522 Revenue dated 4th July 1918.
11. G.O.2274 Revenue dated 8th July 1919.
12. G.O.2147 Revenue dated 18th July 1913

37 Papers concerning the Madras state Herbabium.

G.O.No.1086 Revenue dated 5th August 1858
G.O.No.958 Revenue dated 30th April 1861.
G.O.No.1654A Revenue dated 4th August 1862
G.O.No.1941 Revenue dated 3rd August 1861
G.O.No.1505 Revenue dated 29th July 1861
G.O.No.894 Revenue dated 25th April 1862
G.O.No.35 Revenue dated 9th January 1874
G.O.No.1304 Revenue dated 26th November 1873
G.O.No.1416 Revenue dated 13th December 1873
G.O.No.990-991 Revenue dated 26th November 1897
G.O.No.212 Revenue 23rd May 1896
G.O.No.154 Revenue dated 11th January 1897
G.O.No.102 Revenue dated 8th February 1894
G.O.No.292-293 Revenue dated 25th March 1902
G.O.No.614 Revenue dated 15th July 1902
G.O.No.2759 Revenue dated 6th October 1908
G.O.No.1673 Revenue dated 24th June 1909.
G.O.No.2688 Revenue dated 3rd December 1915.
G.O.No.1659 Revenue dated 11th June 1917.

5:38 The papes concerning the Botanical Survey in Madras.

G.O.No.433 Revenue dated 15th April 1885
G.O.No.169 Revenue dated 5th March 1886
G.O.No.687-688 Revenue dated 15th July 1887
G.O.Nos.568-569 Revenue dated 13th August 1888
G.O.No.2048 Revenue 5th June 1893
G.O.No.1988 Revenue 21st March 1891
G.O.No.4554 Revenue dated 18th October 1892
G.O.No.3507 Revenue dated 2nd Ocotber 1893
G.O.No.3292 Revenue dated 15th August 1895
G.O.No.73 Revenue dated 26th January 1894
G.O.No.648 Revenue dated 5th September 1894
G.O.No.3613 Revenue dated 5th September 1895
G.O.Nos.91-92 Revenue(Confidential) dated 15th February 1897
G.O.Nos.990-991 Revenue dated 26th November 1897
G.O.No.102 Revenue dated 8th February 1899
G.O.Nos.14-A, 14-B-Revenue dated 11th January 1900
G.O.NO.232 Revenue dated 7th April 1899
G.O.No.553 Revenue dated 6th June 1900
G.O.Nos. 392-392-A Revenue dated 25th April 1900
G.O.Nos.292-293 Revenue dated 25th March 1902
G.O.Nos.761-762 Revenue dated 26th August 1902
G.O.No.1090 Revenue dated 30th October 1903
G.O.No.312 Revenue dated 16th March 1904
G.O.No.1103 Revenue dated 1st October 1904
G.O.No.1234 Revunue dated 20th December 1905.

5:39 Coal and Lignite Mining prospects in Madras the papers concerning the places to win coal and Lignite in Madras province

1. Revenue consultations dated 3rd January 1855 vol.No.825
2. Revenue consultations dated 13th March 1855 vol.No.829
3. G.O.No.2139 Revenue dated 14th November 1860
4. G.O.No.80 Revenue dated 11th January 1861
5. G.O.No.260 Revenue dated 30th Janurary 1866
6. G.O.No.3383 Revenue dated 14th December 1866
7. G.O.No.296 Revenue dated 2nd February 1867
8. G.O.No.572 Revenue dated 8th March 1867
9. G.O.No.1231 Revenue dated 31st March 1867
10. G.O.No.1482 Revenue dated 3rd July 1867
11. G.O.No.132 Revenue dated 17th January 1868
12. G.O.No.590 Revenue dated 5th March 1868
13. G.O.No.606 Revenue dated 7th March 1868
14. G.O.No.944 Revenue dated 8th April 1868
15. G.O.No.1125 Revenue dated 27th April 1868
16. G.O.No.2509 Revenue dated 4th September 1869
17. G.O.No.3131 Revenue dated 30th July 1883
18. G.O.No.

18. Revenue consultation No.1-2, dated 20th April 1852, volume 762
19. G.O.No.138-139 dated 19th January 1901
20. G.O.No.1005, Revenue dated 10th March 1899
21. G.O.No.442-443, Revenue dated 25th February 1907
22. G.O.No.1969, Revenue dated 11th October 1861
23. G.O.No.2146, Revenue dated 9th November 1861
24. G.O.No.1961, Revenue dated 10th April 1897
25. G.O.No.1250, Revenue dated 22nd March 1895
26. G.O.No.711, Revenue dated 18th February 1896
27. G.O.No.1261, Revenue dated 3 April 1897
28. G.O.No.4512, Revenue dated 11th November 1895
29. G.O.No.3147, Revenue dated 7th August 1896
30. G.O.no.1826, Revenue dated 19th May 1899
31. G.O.No.3472, Revenue dated 27th September 1899
32. G.O.No.1627, Revenue dated 30th June 1902
33. G.O.No.235, Revenue dated 4th March 1903
34. G.O.No.2483, Revenue dated 1st July 1918
35. Revenue consultation dated 13th October 1829 vol.347
36. G.O.No.5141, Revenue dated 19th November 1884
37. G.O.No.5512 Revenue dated 6th November 1884

5:40 Occurrence of Uranium in Madras. The papers relate to research among the records to see whether uranium had been discovered at any time in our province.

G.O.No.1342, Revenue dated 14th May 1909
G.O.No.1508-09, Revenue dated 9th May 1910
G.O.No.3638-39, Revenue dated 6th December 1911
G.O.No.2754, Revenue dated 19th August 1910
G.O.No.3796, Revenue dated 1st December 1910
G.O.No.2754, Revenue dated 19th August 1910
G.O.No.3296, Revenue dated 18th December 1910
G.O.No.3402, Revenue dated 11th November 1912.

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ANNEXURE

Details of the subject matters dealt with in the Revenue Department since the inception of the Department:-

Abkary;
Agriculture;
Allowances administrative under Rules;
Appointments (certain);
Arts and Manufactures;
Books and Publication for Officers;
Under the Revenue Department;
Botonical Department ;
Cattle disease ;
Census;
Cinchona Plantations;
Compensation for lands;
Court of Wards;
Customs;
District Gazetteers;
District Manuals;
District Post;
District Press;
Escheats;
Exhibitions;
Famine;
Ferries;
Fisherries;
Forests;
Horticulture;
Inams;
Irrigation-Minor;
Jaheers;
Khelauts;
Land Revenue;
License Tax;
Mineralogy and Mines;

Opium;

Pearl Fishery;

Pension other than Political Military and Superannuation

Petitions;

Pounds;

Process Service Fees (Revenue)

Public Works (Revenue)

Quinology;

Religious and Charitable endowments and institution under Regulation VIII of 1817

Salt;

Seaseon;

Sericulture;

Settlement;

Special funds;

Stamps;

Suits (Revenue Department);

Survey;

Title deeds (Revenue);

Trade and Trade Station;

Weights and Measures;

Zammindaries;

(Source: Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency 1885)

As per G.O.Ms.No.162-163, Public, dated 23.3.1921 (with effect from 1.4.1921) the following subjects were dealt with in the Revenue Department.

Agency Tracts & Lacoadives;

Aconstitution of District Divisions and Taluks;

Courts of wards and Zamindar;

Economic contition (including prices and Wages)

Escheats;

Excise;

Famine;

Land Revenue Land Revenue

Land Revenue due to Irrigation

Deputy Collectors

Inam

Land Acquisition

Loans

Survey, Land Records and settlement

Village accounts

Village establishment

Pounds and Special Fund

Reform-Backward Tracks

Stamps

Weight and Measures

Wild animals

Yeomiahsand

Herditary Pension

With effect from 1st July 1926, the following Judicial subjects were alloted to the Revenue Department as per G.O.No.647, Public, dated 28.6.1926. (besides the above subjects)

Agricultural statistics

Board of Revenue

Transfer of Villages

Importible Estates Act

District Gazettes and Gazetteers

Excise (Abkari opium (other drugs)

Floods

Forest Panchayats

Irrigation

Integaration (Minor works)

Minor Irrigation works

Minor Irrigation establishment

Navigation

Water rate

Land alienation

Assignment

Revenue Recovery Act

Land Revenue (Miscellaneous)

Land Revenue (Establishment)

Land Revenue (Building)

Season

Kistabandi

Boundry disputes

Treasuries.

<u>With effect from 1.4.1936 the following additional subjects were allotted to the Revenue Department and dealt with therein:-</u>

City Tenants Protection Act

Estates Land Act

Land Lords and Tenants

Land Encroachment

Military Lands

Railways Land

Transfer of lands Central and Local Governments

Maldbar Tenancy Act

Registrator of deeds and documents

Salt

Treassure Trove.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject with effect from 1.4.1937 the distribution of business among departments of the Secretariat was ordered in G.O.649 Public (Reform), dated 1.4.1937. Accordingly the following subjects were alloted to the Revenue Department. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural Land Excise duties or the following goods manufactured or produced in India.

1. Alcholic Liquors for human consumbtion
2. Opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, non-narcotic drugs.
3. Medicinal and toilet preparations containg alcohal, opium, etc.,

Land Revenue Administration as described under the following heads namely:-

Alienation of Land Revenue

Assessment of Land Revenue

Assesment and collection of land Revenue

Buildings

Colonization and disposal of crown lands

Establishments

Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans

Law Regarding Land tenures-

Easements-

Relations of Landlord and tenant

Collection of rents - Transfer and devolution of agricultural land

Maintenance of land records-

Survey for Revenue purposes-

Record of Rights

Management of Government Estates

Miscellaneous

Revenue Recovery Act

Procedure in rent and Revenue courts

Production, Manufacture possession

Transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors narcotics opium and other drugs

Registration

Stamp duty on documents - Rates of Taxes on Agricultural Income

Water supply.

Concurrent subjects:-

Recovery in a Governor's province or a Chief Commissioners' province of claims irrespect of taxes and other Public demands including arrears of land Revenue and sums recoverable as such arising outside that province.

Registration of deeds and documents Stamp duties after than duties or fees collected by means of Judicial stamps but not including rates of stamp duty.

Federal (Union) subjects:-

Duties irrespect of succession to property other than agricultural land excise duties on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except those assigned to the province.

Lands vested in or and the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation Opium so far as regards cultivation and manufacture or sale for export. Stamp duty,- Rates of - irrespect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of ladding, letters of credint-policies of insurance proxies and receipts Survey of India.

In supersssion of all the orders issued earlier the following subjects were alloted to the Revenue Department as per G.O.No.1883, Public (General)

dated 3rd September 1946, (Exclussive of the subject matter noted above)

Betting Tax Act

Civil Representation with the Army (Other than ICS officers)

Commercial taxes-

Entertainment Tax

General Sales Tax

Motor spirit tax

Tobacco tax

Grow more Food schemes

Inams

Land Revenue Requisitioning of land

Lands-

Lease of lands including Lankas and Padugais
Public services - Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned Revision of and amendments to those Rules.
Railway Protection Act
Sale of Cloth Act.

Reorganisation of states

Consequent on the formation of the Andhra state the number of Department in the Secretariat had been reduced from 12 to 9.

With effect from 14th October 1953 as per G.O.Ms.No.2840 Public (Service), dated 14.10.1953

In addition to the above subjects the following subjects were alloted in Revenue Department, charitable and charitables institutions charitable and Religious endowments and Religious institutions consequent to the Reorganisation of the Secretariat as per G.O.Ms.No.2956 Public (Services), dated 30th October 1953, the following subjects were added to the Revenue Department with effect from 1st day of October 1953.

Acquisition of land including accquisition of houses-sites in villages under the land acquisition Act for Non-Harijans-

Assignment

Discretionary grants

Estate Abolition Act

Floods

General Sales Tax

Disposal of state land

Establishment

Land, that is to say, rights in or overland, land tenures including the relation of land lord and tenant and the collection of rents, transfer and alienation of agricultural land, land improvement and agricultural loans, colonization-Management of

Government Estates

Miscellaneous

Madras Irrigation Works (Repairs, improvements construction) Act.

__Concurrent Subjects:-__

Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions. Drugs and narcotics subject to the provisions of entry in the union list inrespect of opium Recovery in a stated of claims irrespect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land Revenue and sums recoverable. as such, arising outside that state.

__Union subjects:-__

Cultivation, manufacture and sale for export of opium.

Land vested in or possession of the Government of India Maintenance, supply and distribution of sorts by Union Agencies, regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other Agencies policies of Insurance, transfer of shares debentures, proxies and receipts.

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
(1816 -1847)

1:0 ORIGIN AND GROWTH:

1:1 The separation of 'Foreign' from Political Consultations was ordered by a despatch from Court dated 19.5.1815.[1] This was due to the fact that the relations of the Madras Government with the Dutch, French and Denish were about to become vastly more intimate than they had been at any preceding period under the treaties which closed the wars with France. The European settlements in India were to be restored to their former owners.[2] Before the period of the Revolutionary Wars, those settlements had been the neighbours of various native powers. English territories had nowhere marched with theirs, But then in consequence of the change in the English position. British India was to be the neighbours of each. Questions of tariffs, salt, boundaries and jurisdiction arose and involved a great deal of argument and consideration.

2:0 Foreign territories within the presidency.

2:1 DUTCH:
The Dutch proved most contentious neighbours. All their settlements in Madras were restored except Cochin. They included Bimilipatam, Jaggannaikpuram, Palicollu, Pulicat with its dependent villages; Sadras with its dependent Villages; the factory of Porto Novo; and Tuticorin with its dependent factories. Disputes broke out very shortly. In the South, the pearl and chunk fisheries offered numerous opportunities of complaint; and there were also disputed claims regarding the right of coinage and the administration of criminal justice. These with some boundary disputes involved so much trouble that the treaty of 1824 was negotiated "to avoid differences, Jealousies and musunderstanding."

2:2 The Dutch possessions have been in a miserable state when they were handed over in 1825. James Munro who took charge Tuticorin, remarked that he was painfully impressed by the poverty of the European inhabitants who had been receiving from the Government only just enough to live on.[3] The

1. i.e., relating to Foreign European and the subjects of the United States.
2. There are nine Sundry volumes relating to this Record Office Nos.9041-9049. A Military Sundry book, Record Office No.4378, contains original letters and petitions from foreigners. 1808-1810- A Political Sundry Book. Record Office No.8191, related to the distress at pulicat on 1813- there are also two others, Record Office Nos.8184 & 8189, relating to Amboyna.
3. Foreign consultation 10th June 1825, No.31

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out factories were almost entirely deserted. Their factory on the Ramnad coast was delivered up by the sole inhabitant a fisherman[4] and a single peon was incharge of the factory at Cape Comorin.[5]

2:3 It was hoped that these records might throw some light on the disappearance of the Tuticorin, Sadras and Pulicat records. There were considerable quantity of records at Sadras and Pulicat, for the collector of the Jaghir was authorised to purchase the presses in which they were kept and in which they were apparently to be preserved.[6] In 1819 the Dutch Chief at Tuticorin requested the Governor of Ceylon to supply him with copies of considerable number of volumes; accordingly the Ceylon authorities promised to do so.[7] But nothing were found whether the promise was fulfilled; the loss of Pulicat records was especially deplorable, for Pulicat had once been the headquarters of the Dutch on the Coramandel and the records, had they been preserved would have proved of great value both in themselves and in so far as they illustrated to parallel records of Fort St. George.

2:4 FRENCH:

2:5 The Dutch have had no settlements within the Presidency since 1825; and the Danes none since 1845. The Portuguese settlement of Goa ceased to be within the limits of this Presidency when the North Canara district was transferred to Bombay in 1860. Since 1860, the only foreign European settlements existed were the French Settlements of Pondicherry in South Arcot, Carai Caul in Tanjore, Yanam in the Godavary and Mahe in Malabar. Between 1819, and 1834 the Madras Government were represented on the Coramandel Coast by a general Special Agent. The headquarters of that office were at Cuddalore, and his duties consisted in being the medium of communications between the Madras Government on the oneside and on the other side the Dutch Government at Sadras, the Danish Government at Tranquebar; and the French Government at Pondicherry. In 1834, some of the duties of the special Agent were transferred to the Collector of South Arcot.

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4. Ibid 21st June No.3.
5. Ibid No.4.
6. Foreign Consultations 24th June, No.1-2 and 29th July No.9, 1825.
7. Ibid 2nd October Nos.5-6 and 13th December, No.11819.

2:6 Pondicherry was at that time the centre for all the French settlements in India and Indo-China Matters of importance were negotiated through the Collector of South Arcot. Minor matters were, however, dealt with by the Collectors at Caricaul, Yenam, and Mahe; without reference to Pondicherry. The relations between the Pondicherry Government and the Madras Government were regulated by article 8,12, and 14 of the European Treaty of 1814; by the European convention of 1815; and by two subsidiary and local conventions of 1818 and 1837. Under the treaty of 1814 the French engaged to erect fortification on the continent of India, and to keep in their establishments only such a number of troops as would be sufficient for police purposes. Under article 8 of the convention of 1815 and the English engaged that if at any time war broke out between the France and Englane, neither the French Civil officer nor the military force just mentioned should be treated as prisoners of war, but should be given three months' time to settle their affairs and should be sent to France along with their families and personal property. Under article 9 of the same convention it was agreed that persons going over to frontiers for the purpose of absconding from justice, whether on the Civil or Criminal side, should be mutually restored on application being made by the respective Governments. By the facit consent however of both the contracting powers; as shown in their subsequent Act and Declarations, the provision was held to be in force only in respect of criminal offences of a grave and non-political character, especially such crimes were described as heinous under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act No. XXI of 1879. There was no extradic tion of debtors. The Convention of 1815, as modified by that made locally in 1878, disposed of the salt question between two Governments. Pondicherry agreed to make no salt for itself in any of its Indian settlements, but to take British made salt at cost price, selling it to its own subjects at approximately the same facilities rates as that prevailed in the British Territory. The quantity of salt was supplied by the British Government to the different settlements, was no more than suffices for the needs of the French population. In addition to the profit made on the salt so supplied, the French received in connection with the subject an indemnity from the British Government a sum of Rs.4,42,630. The theory of the indemnity was that

it was necessary to pay France to keep her out of the market as a salt producer, and to avoid additional difficulty on the land customs line. The indemnity was rather of the nature of a political than a commercial payment. Besides this a sum of Rs.3550 was paid every years to the French Government on account of the abolition of the arrack farm in the French pettah of Masulitatam. The convention of 1837 was a merely a renewal of that of 1818, with some additional provise that either contract party could withdraw at one year's notice.

2:7 The Madras Government had consular Agents at Pondicherry and Caricaul. Those officers as had duties connected with Marine Acts, for instance, the Merchants Shipping Act of 1854, the amended law of 1859, relating to Merchant Seaman the Native passenger ships Act 1876, and the Indian Merchants shipping Acts of 1875 and 1880; (2) they also had notorial duties under the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, and (3) Judiciary duties under chapters VI & XXV of the Civil procedure Code; (4) the problem arose under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradiction Act 1879, the British Consular Agents endeavoured to settle them; (5) they were not frequently called upon to remove misunderstandings between British and French subjects; (6) they were required to see the summons sent to them from High Court of Madras and other courts in the Mofussil were duly executed; (7) they also acted as protectors of migrants for Madras in the two foreign settlements.

3:0 FOREIGN CONSULS AT BRITISH STATUS.

3:1 At Madras the follwoing Governments were represented by consuls-America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Swedan and Norway. At Cocanada, America, Austria, Burma, France and Germany were represented. At Tellicherry France had a consul. At Cochin both France and Germany had consuls. At Bimlipatam, Germany had a consul. The French consuls acted under the authority of the consuls-General of France at Calcutta.

3:2 DUTIES OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

3:3 (1) In regard to vessels from the country to which he was accredited arriving at the Indian Port, he had to see that their register and shipping articles were deposited with him as soon after arrival at the port as possible, he collected tonnage and other fees according to foreign Government tariff and he delivered those papers to the commanders on production of the custom House clearance; he also had to investigate

complaints made by either master crew in those cases and settled the disputes or if necessary, called in the Police or sent the case to a Magistrate; (2) he protected as far as possible distressed seamen belonging to the foreign country and endeavoured to secure passages or employment for them; (3) he afforded assistance required by foreign subjects generally belonging to the foreign country. (4)hhe would up estates of such citizens in the Presidency in cases where there ere no legal representatives; (5) he administered Oaths and attested signatures to legal documents executed by such citizen in the Presidency in regard to property in their country; (6) he saw that in shipments of produce and merchandise to the foreign country, the correct values are stated in the invoices, to ensure the proper duties being levied at the ports of that country; (7) he forwarded to the Government of foreign country statistics and reports in regard to the trade of this country; (8) he forwarded in some cases sanitary reports to the National Board of Health of the foreign country (9) he obtained and forwarded to the Government of foreign country information on the other subjects as required.

4:8 CONCLUSION

4:1 The disappearance of Dutch immediately was the great cause for the reduction of work done in the Foreign department. The purchase of Tranquebar from the Danes furth r reduced the need for a separate d apartment and separate records. And so, when the French alone remained, the business of the department was merged with the Political Department from which it had sprung.

5:8 INVENTORY OF RECORDS AND FINDING AIDS

5:1

1.	Consultation with indexes	from	1816	to	1847	89	Vols.,
2.	Alphabetical Index to Consultations	"	1816	"	1847	33	"
2.	Despatches from England	"	1814	""	1842	3	"
3.	Despatches to England	"	1816	""	1843	2	"
4.	Despatches to Government of India	"	1841	"	1850	1	"
5.	Miscellaneous	"	1816	"	1828	12	"
6.	Sundries	"	1814	"	1818	9	"

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5:7 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS

5:8	SUNDRIES	YEAR
1.	Correspondence relative to the restitution of the Former French possessions in India (MRO No.9041)	1814 to 1816
2.	Correspondence relative to the restitution of the Danish possessions. Original (MRO No.9042) instruments	1815 to 1816
3.	Executed on connection with the rendition to the King of the Netherlands of the former Dutch possessions. (MRO No.9049)	1818 to

MARINE DEPARTMENT
(1838 - 1936)

1:0 **Origin and growth:-**

1:1 THE MARINE DEPARTMENT was connected with the Board of Trade Office of the Madras Port in the early periods of the East India Company. It was in the year 1800 the Marine Board was established and the master attendant who had been first appointed in 1762 was placed under its orders. In 1832, the Marine Board was reconstituted. Owing to the decline in shipping activity, the allowances formerly paid were taken away from its members.[1]

1:2 The Marine Board consisted of a President (who was a Member of Council) and three members. This continued till the year 1858, when it was changed and an Officer called the Superintendent of Marine was appointed to perform its duties. This designation was changed in the year 1868 when the office of the Superintendent of Marine and Master Attendant were amalgamated and placed under the Master Attendant; but, though thus united each department continued to work independently, the former being the administrative, the latter being the local executive branch.

1:3 In the Fort. St. George, Marine matters previously dealt with in the Public department under the Chief Secretary were subsequently dealt with in a separate Marine Department which was formed in 1838.

1:4 MADRAS by Virtue of its extended sea-board was essentially the Maritime Presidency of India.[2] It comprised of 148 Ports, the Chief being the Madras Port. The Principal Ports were controlled by Port Officers/Conservatiors and the minor Ports under the charge of Assistant Conservators. All the ports in this Presidency had been brought under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, India Act No.XII of 1875. Madras enjoyed a considerable trade, having railway communication with Bombay, Beypore, and being connected with several ports of the East Coast, as Tuticorin in the South. It had telegraph communications with every civilised country and was a Port of call for the different steam lines running

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1. Report on the Madras Records By H.Dodwell Page89, Para74.
2. Manual of the Administration of Madras Presidency Vol.I Part II page 251 Para 347.

to Europe, the straits of Malacca, Singapore, the Sunda Straits and Burma besides the weekly coasting steamers. It had also steam communication with Delagoa Bay Via Bombay and with the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, China via Colombo.

1:5 The Marine Acts - viz Ports, Merchants, Seamen and shipping. Passengers, Boat, Registration of ships, quarantine, Marine Police etc., were very numerous. The rules having the force of law were also equally numerous.

1:6 One of the most important functions of the Marine authorities was the regulation of boatmen who formed a large community living at Royapuram. Many were Roman Catholics who contrived to find money enough to build a church and maintain a priest. From the earlier times there were constant complaints of their dishonesty, and on more than one occasion, regulations had to be passed to control them.[1]

1:7 The Marine Department was on the same footing was the police, Jails and other executive departments, which operated throughout the Presidency.[2] The head of the Marine Department was the adviser of Government on all Marine matters and was vested with the control of the marine expenditure pertaining to his own department or incurred on account of freight and passage in connection with the military and Civil Officers. It was his duty to exercise a general superintendence over vessels engaged for the conveyance of Government troops, passengers, stores, specie or mails. He was the Registrar General of Shipping for the Presidency and Superintendent of Marine for the Whole sea board. The supervision and control of Marine expenditure and accounts and the administration of Port funds of the different Ports (148 in number) were vested in him. He was the Officer appinted to to collect the Madras Harbour dues under the provisions of Act No.VI of 1882. In addition to the above duties he had to recover the value of Government stores landed, damaged or short, to pass Government freight and passage bills, transport hire bills, bills for fitting up transports, boat hire bills, and charges connected with shipping on account of Government checking them with charger parties, contracts, Regulations etc.

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1. Reports on the Madras Records by H.Dodwell Para 74.
2. Manual of Administration of the Madras Presidency Vol.I Para II pages 256-257 Para 349.

The audit obtaining in Marine Department formed part of the General system of audit obtaining in the Presidency, working in concert with other local audit officers viz. Accountant General, Commissariat, Ordinance, Medical, clothing and Public Works.

1:8 The Madras Port and Harbour Committees had been formed to advise Government on matters relating to the administration of the Port and Shipping. The receipts from Ports comprised Chiefly Port dues, and the rest was made up by pier collections, Harbour Master fees, pilotage and floatsem and Jetsem, shipping office and registry of Vessels, fees and other miscellaneous items.

1:9 The Pearl banks of Tinnevely district are of ancient origin. The chunk and pearl fisheries in this Presidency were connected with the Marine Department in as much as they were under the Superintendence of the Port Officer at Tuticorin.

2:0 Administrative Changes:-

2:1 The Administration of the Madras Port was transferred to the Harbour Trust Board from 1.12.1904. Trade returns showed large increases both under imports and exports.[1] During the year 1906-07 operations for the improvement of the Madras Harbour were pushed forward vigorously and improvements were made in the handling of both passenger and Cargo traffic.

2:2 From the year 1917, the Marine Department's administration was put incharge of Public Department. This arrangement continued till September/October 1918 when the control of this Department was transferred to Revenue(Special)Department. Consequent of the creation of Revenue(Special)Department, the Marine subjects were transferred to this Department from the Public Department as per G.O.Ms.No.645, Public Department dated 25th July 1918. With effect from 1st April 1921 the Marine (Central) subject was dealtwith in the Finance Department as per the G.O.Ms.No.162, Public, dated 23rd March 1921. With effect from 1.4.1936, the Marine subject was transferred to the Public Works Department as per G.O..Ms.572, Public (Reforms),dated 20.3.1936. From 1.4.1937 this department ceased to exist but the Marine subjects were segregated and the following subjects were dealtwith in the Public Works Department as per G.O.Ms.No.649,Public(Reforms), dated 1.4.1937.

"Major Ports, constitution and powers of Port authorities there in-Marine-Maritime shipping and Navigation including shipping and Navigation including shipping and Navigation on tidal waters; admiralty jurisdiction - Port quarantine and Marine Hospitals".

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1. Madras Administration Reports for the year 1904-1905

3:0 **Inventory of Records and Finding Aids:-**

3:1 **Record Series:-**

S.No.		Year From	Year To	No. of volumes.
1.	Consultation with Index	1838	1856	98
2.	Despatches from England	1838	1874	9
3.	Despatches to England	1838	1877	23
4.	Marine G.O's	1857	1936	42,466 files in 400 Bundles
		1838	1856	139 Volumes and 70 Bundles

3:2 **Finding Aids:-**

S.No.		Year From	Year To	No. of Volumes
1.	Index to Consultations	1840	1856	16
2.	Alphabetical Index to Consultations	1840	1853	13
3.	Index to Despatches to and from England	1841	1857	4
4.	Printed Indexes to the Proceedings of the Government of Madras Marine Department:-			
a.		1840	1888	35
b.		1895	1928	33
c.		1929	1930	2
d.	Index for	1931	1936	3
e.	General Index (inclusive of Marine Department)	1889-	1894	12

4:0 **List of Significant Documents:-**

4:1 Government of India forwarded a Despatch from the court sanctioning the abolition of the Marine Board and the substitution of Superintendent of Marine and suggested certain arrangements connected therewith Mr. Franklin appointed as Superintendent of Marine. (Marine Consultation 10th August 1858, No.15-15A)

4:2 The Marine Board reported the arrival of the ship "Manilla" with Treasure and stated that the Commander had informed that 211 Boxes of Treasure had been recovered from the wreck of the 'Ava' besides 70 chests of Indigo and quantity of passengers' Baggage-(Marine Consultations 9th April 1858, Nos.1-2)

4:3 'Kindrochat' wrecked near Brammasamodrum, South of Coringa - 9 sepoys saved out of 37 embarked at Calcutta for Madras.
(Marine Consultations 20th December 1859 Nos.31-32)

4:4 The Superintendent of Marine informed that a steamer 'Burmah' on her way from Calcutta and the Northern Ports to Madras ran ashore and had became a total wreck. Further reported that two of the ships lascars and one servant had been drowned in attempting to reach the shore. Lieutenant Colnel Wilson and J.B. Crowther appointed to hold an enquiry in to the circumstances connected with the loss of the steamer. The loss sustained by the steamer was 19 Bales of Army cloth and as reported in the proceeding of 29th February 1864 and 16th March 1864 Nos.29-30 30-31 respectively.
(Proceeding of the Marine Department 30th Jan., 4th Feb., 31st Jan., 17th Feb., of 1863 Nos. 51,52-9-10-56-57-32-33.)

4:5 Reported that the Ship 'Adilakshmi' wrecked on her return from Mannar with passengers and crew.
(Marine Proceedings No.25th February 1864 No.23-24)

4:6 Reported that the American Ship "Emmajane" was burnt to the confederate state steamer "Alabama". The Commander and crew were taken prisoners and landed at Anjengo.
(Marine Proceedings 27th January 1864 No.26-27, 28-29)

4:7 Under the instructions of the Joint Committee of Physics and Meteorology of the Loyal Society of British with the co-operation of the East India Company had to deal with the subject of the equipment of a Naval expedition of Magnetic observatories in various localities of the British dominions to continue during the absence of the expedition and to act in concert with it. Two discovery ships under the commander of captain James C.Ross have been commissioned for the Naval 'expedition' which will sail about July or the beginning of August at latest and observatories have been ordered to be established at all the four points mentioned in the memorial amply equipped and officered for the three years.
(Marine Consultations 1st September 1840 P-901)

4:8 The Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam had been instructed that the Nacodoh of the Native Brig Maydeem Bux had been apprehended upon a charge of being concerned in slave dealing and as there was reason to suspect that the vessels were engaged on the same traffic requested the measures may be adopted for putting a stop to it.

He was brought to trail before the Supreme Court on a charge of Slave dealing. But acquitted on a point of Law in consequence of a ommission in the indictment.

The Beach Magistrate reported that Ten children who had been kidnapped were found on board the "Barque Maydeen Cadar Bux" They belonged to gentoo caste and illegally brought away for their own country and most of them are too young for service and board any vessel.
(Marine Consultations 14th January 1840)

Marine Consultation Diary to	12th November 1839 No.13
General Letter to England	17th December 1839 No.10 (Para 6)
Consultations Diary to	8th October 1839 No.10
Consultations Diary to	12th November 1839 No.13
Marine Consultations	7th January 1840 Nos.16 & 17
Marine Consultations	14th January 1840 Nos.20,22,23
Marine Consultations	21st January 1840 No.1 4th February 1840 Nos.17,18,19
Marine Consultations	18th August 1840 No.4.

4:9 Slave Trade:-

The Collector of Vizagapatam District in his letter dated 28th January 1840 sent to the Reverend E.Parter missionary Vizagapatam, reported that a number of children had been discovered on the possession of certain individuals who it was believed intended to remove them as slaves from the country. The Government had directed the Collector to ascertain whether they could be received into any institution until they are old enough to earn their own subsistence.
(Marine Consultation 11th November 1840.
Diary to Marine Consultations dated 15th December 1840 No.4
Marine Consultation 14th October 1840 Nos 13 & 14)

4:10 Reported that between 15th and 19th October 1914, the Emden German Cruiser Sank five Steamers and captured the Admiralty collier'Exford'. This had happened at the place about 60 miles west of Minikoi Island to 100 miles to the East of Minicoi Island. Crews were brought on the 20th October to Cochin by the steamer 'Saint Egbert'.

The number of victims were something between 350 & 400. Subsequently they were sent away from Cochin as reported by the Presidency Port Office Madras.
(G.O.367 (Ordinary) Marine Department dated 26.10.1914)

4:11 Reported that a schooner 'Meenatch Sundaram' 117 tons belonged to Sayad Ali Koya of Tuticorin Sailed from the port of Tuticorin for Colombo on the 29th November 1914 had been sunk in the Gulf on Mannar about the midnight on the 3rd December 1914. This abandoned and sank with all the cargo. Reported no loss of life.
(G.O.(Ordinary) No.16, Marine dated 16.1.1915).

4:12 The Governor in Council was pleased to approve of the Gallant conduct of the catamaranmen who rescued the crew of the brig "Chittambaram Sivagami Latchmi" off Velanganny in the Tanjore District during the storm of the 4th December 1903. The Government were also pleased to santion the grant of rewards of Rs.5/- to each of the 25 catamaranmentwho took part in rescue.
(G.O.No.25(Marine), dated 23rd January 1904).

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ANNEXURE

Details of subjects dealt with:-

1. The following subjects were dealt with in the Marine department during the earlier period.

Casualities
Certificate of Registry
Cyclones
Dues
Fairways.
Harbours.
Light Houses.
Lights.
Marine Acts and Bill's.
Marine Indexes and Charts.
Marine Statistics;
Marine stores.
Marine surveys.
Master Attendant Madras
Notices to Mariners'.
Packing Accounts.
Pier, quays and Jetties.
Pier toll Bills.
Port Fund expenditure Provided for in Annual Budget, or which can benet from savings
Port Officers
Port Trust
Port workers.
Quarantine
Sea men
Signal Codes
Travelling Allowances and other financial questions falling under existing rules.
Vessels.

2. There was a separate Marine section functioning from 1-8-1916 in the Public Department under the Chief-Secretary to Government. The following subjects were dealt with by it. (vide G.O.Ms.No.1426, Public, dated 28.7.1916)

"Accidents and casualities in shipping coast Lights
Construction of Vessals Boats Launches etc.,

Bills.

Coal fuel Supply

Divers

Light Houses

Construction of Jetties

Cyclone Code

Distressed Seamen

Indian Ports Act

Indian Steamships Act

Landing and Shipping Fees

Lands within Ports limit.

Life saving appliances

Light-Houses.

Merchant shipping act

Native passengers Ships Act 1887

Paris Sanitary convention

Pier tools.

Pilotage funds

Port Funds

Port Trust Board, Madras

Registration of Ships

Shipping and landing of Government stores

Wrecks"

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(1843 - 1960)

1:0 **ORIGIN AND GROWTH**

1:1 Prior to 1858 all Public Works were carried out and maintained by three district and independent, departments. The Maramut department of the Board of Revenue which had the control of all irrigation works and navigable canals and all civil buildings in the Provinces and all roads and bridges that were not controlled by or situated in Military contonments. The Trunk Road department under the superintendents of Roads which had the sole superintendence of the great lines of communications known as the 'Trunk Road': and the Engineering department of the Military Board, which had the superintendence of fortifications generally; of the roads, bridges, public buildings, both Military and Civil at the presidency town; together with all military buildings in the provinces, and roads and bridges in condonments. The most important department of these three, was the Maramut department which had practically the change of the great majority of the public works of all kinds throughout the country and on the efficience of whose works was largely dependent the irrigation revenue of the presidencey.[1]

1:2 In 1843 a Public Works Department was created in the Fort St. George. Up till that year papers on public works had been freely scattered throughout the various series of Consultations. Thus Civil works at the Presidency were considered in Public.[2] civil works in the districts were considered in Revenue; but departmental works were generally considered in the department concerned. Thus papers about jails and court-houses are to be found in the Judicial Consultations; Papers about Churches and cemeteries in the Ecclesiastical and so on. Early papers on Railways, it may be noted are found in Public Consultations.[3]

1:3 In 1850, the Court of Directors felt the importance of the systematic management and execution of public works in the Presidency. A public works commission was appointed in the following year. At the end of this year 1852,

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1. Manual of Madras Administration Report by C.D.Maclean
   Administration Report of Madras Presidency 1858-59
   Public Works Consultation No.87 - 1856.
2. Public Works Consultation dated 22-1-1856, No.21.
3. Public Works Consultation dated 27.5.1851, No 20-27 and 1-7-1851, No.10-11.

the Commission issued a full account of the prevailing system of the public works administration reviewed at length the working of the Maramut department of the Board of Revenue, the Trunk Road department and the Engineering department of the Military Board. The Commission pointed out the generally neglected state of public works of the Country except a few favoured districts. The Commision pointed out that the annual grant for the establishment of the Public Works was in adequate besides enlightening the authorities of the benefits to be derived from the systematic and judicious expenditure of public money in the promotion of public works. The commission established the fact that the Board of Revenue was no longer able to deal with the business of the Maramut department owing to the great and progressive increase in the works of this department and largely increased proportions of its establishments. They brought to light many abuses in the execution of works and commented on the inefficiency of the executive establishment employed. Finally they pointed out that it was bad economy to have three separate establishments for the management of different classes of work and recommended the establishment of one department for the management of all public works, civil or military. The proposed establishment was to have some inspecting engineers and a District Engineer with a staff of assistants and subordinates to each Collectorate. The proposal of the Commissioner involved annual charge of huge amount and an annual expenditure more than that. After discussion with the Home Government and the Government of India, during the years 1853-57, an establishment was finally sanctioned in the year 1858, for the purpose of supervision and execution of works, and thus, for the first time in its history the departments as a whole because as executive department. The department had a Chief Engineer, inspecting Engineers, District Engineers in immediate control of executive officers, Executive and Assistant Engineers, upper Subordinates, supervisors and overseers. The establishment supervises the public works of the whole presidency. As a consequence of the mutiny, the expenditure on public works was much restricted and a considerable part of the public works establishment sanctioned in 1858 was accordingly discharged in the year 1859. In 1860 it was considered that the organisation of 1858 was unnecessarilly elaborate and had failed to answer the expectations formed of it. Various charges were considered, in the meantime the Chief Engineer was appointed as Secretary to Government in Public Works Department. Inspecting Engineers or Deputy Chief Engineers vested with powers of the Chief Engineer in their respective circles, and the question of the expediency of transferring the charges of minor works of irrigation and the district roads to the

Revenue Officers has referred to the Board of Revenue, and eventually to the Chief Engineer and a committee of Engineer Officers. In 1863, the question of complete reorganisation of the Public Works Department so as to reduce the charge for the establishment as per the wishes of the Government of India was reffered to another committee, upon whose recommendation the reorganisation of 1858 was done. As a result of the reorganisation, the posts of three Deputy Chief Engineers and twenty District Engineers were abolished. In the places eight Superintending
77 Engineers each with full powers of a Chief Engineer in the division were appointed. All the public works ranges of the Presidency were placed under the charge of Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and upper Subordinates, under direct control of the Superintending Engineers and it was determined that no ranges should thereafter be placed under the charge of lower subordinates as was the practice, formerly, while the class of sub-overseers was abolished altogether. The Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department was diverted of all the duties formerly performed by him in his capacity as Chief Engineer, except allotment of funds, preparation of budgets and promotions of subordinates. With regard to the question raised in 1860, as to the expediency of transferring minor irrigation works to the Revenue Department the Commission depricated any general transfer of works to the Revenue Department but urged that the law relating to "Kudi maramat or customary free labour of the people upon petty repairs of irrigation works should be so modified as to ensure the due enforcement of the obligation and enable Government to make the maintenance of minor works of irrigation devolve on those interested in them in consideration of a partial remission of revenue.

1:4 <u>Maramut Department:-</u> At the beginning of the British rule, collectors assumed the charge of the works of Irrigation together with that of collecting the revenue; and without the aid of Professional assistants, expanded annually considerable sums of money in the upkeep and improvements of the works. As there was no professional personnels for the work, and unprofitable expenditure was none, Engineer officers were appointed under the title "Superintendents of Tank Repairs" to assist the Collectors. At first there was only one superintendent in the year 1809. The principal irrigation Districts, were divided into two, on adding one Superintendent additionally.

1.5 In 1819, the East India Company territories in the Madras Presidency were divided into three divisions, each under the change of Civil Engineer with an establishment and the entire set up was under the control of an Engineer officer at the Presidency, called the I.G. of Civil Estimates. This might be considered the date of the formation of the Maramut department. In the 1825, the whole Maramut department including the Inspector-General himself was placed under the Board of Revenue; the I.G. having however, the Power to record his views, for the information of the Government; when they differed from those of the Board. The department continued on this footing till the year 1836, when the object of giving the Board the benefit of experience of the Chief Engineer, who was given a seat at this Board for matters connected with his subject. The office of the "Inspector-General of Civil Estimates" was then abolished and a Public Works Engineer Secretary Board of Revenue was appointed upon whom devolved all the administrative duties previously performed by the Inspector General. In 1838, when the importance of the Maramut department from the point of view of the Revenue of the country and the necessity for strengthening it so as to cope effectually with the vast amount of work devolving upon it, was daily becoming more apparent, a further and more material change was made. The whole presidency was rearranged so as to form eight Maramut divisions each under a civil engineer, and to those officers were at the same time transferred the construction and repair of all civil buildings in the provinces formerly under the change of the Engineering department of the Military Board, whose Establishments accordingly were decreased while of those of the Maramut department were increased. On this footing the Maramut department remained with the exception of minor changes in the strength of its establishments and arrangement of its divisions, till its abolition in 1858, but in 1845 its work was some what lightened by the transfer of the main lines of road to the "Trunk Road Department".

1.6 <u>Trunk Road Department:-</u> This Department was not constituted till 1845. Previous to this year all roads except those at the presidency and in the Military contonment were first under collectors and finally under the Maramut department of the Board of Revenue. As a measure of relief to the over worked Maramut department and to ensure the systematic improvement of the main lines of road, the "Trunk Road Department" was formed in 1845.

The Trunk Road Department was placed, under an officer called "Supeintendent of Roads," to whose charge was entrusted the formation, maintenance and repair of the main lines Road extending to a considerable length of miles. The main lines of road were at that time in very bad order, had been for many years much neglected and were generally un-bridged and unformed. In 1846, with a view to carrying out the actual execution of work properly, the Superintendent wanted to expand his establishment. But expansion of the establishment was refused and the department being unable to cope with the work, transferred to much of its work back to Maramut Dept. The maintenance of 'Trunk Roads' were attended to by Maramut department. In 1853, the department was strengthened. Most of the posts of Superintendent were held by Europeans.

1:7 Engineering Department of the Military Board:- The Madras Presidency Military Board was formed in 1785 and divided into the Ordinance department and Engineering department. The engineering works under the Board were distributed in the divisions corresponding with the divisions of the army. Some of them controlled by Superintending Engineers. Certain divisions were under the control of commanding or staff officer. In 1838 the reorganisation of Maramut department paved the way to the abolition of the superintending Engineers of the Military Board. All Civil buildings in the provinces under the Military Board, transferred to Civil Engineer. The system was continued till the abolition of the Board in 1858.

2:0 Administration changes:-

2:1 The principle event in the history of the department was the appointment of a Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the year 1867. There was no other change other than this in the organisation of the department till 1872. In consequent of the increasing difficulty experienced in maintaining the minor works of irrigation throughout the country, a public works commission was appointed to consider the agency by which they should be maintained thereafter and to consider the expediency of reorganizing the public works department. The commission had observed that the organisation constituted in 1858 had not had a fair trial. The Commission therefore, recommended,

with a view to restore the intimate co-operation of the Revenue Department with the Public Works Department, that the posts of Superintending Engineers should be abolished and that District Engineer organisation of 1858 again restored by appointing a District Engineer for each collectorate to control the range officers within that Collectorate. The Commission also recommended a revival of Kudimaramut. The changes made in the organisation of the Department in 1872 remained in force upto December 1878. The Presidency was divided into the circles of Superintendence, each under a Superintending Engineer and the number of Executive divisions was reduced considerably. The financial pressure that existed, necessitated further reduction in the strength of the public works establishments. The Presidency was divided into three Superintending Engineers' Circles instead of the five which hadexisted previously. In the 1881, a large increase was made in the Engineer and upper Subordinate establishment which admitted of the Presidency being rearranged into six Superintending Engineers' circles, sub-divided into 30 executive divisions of which four were for the execution of projects. After beginning of the year 1884-85 this re-distribution was in force.

2:2 The Administrative work of the Department was comprised with (1) General dealing with all questions connected with the establishment employed in general duties; (a) irrigation all works connected with Irrigation canals, tanks, lakes, drainage embankment and conservancy of rivers, river improvements, (3) Buildings and Roads, connected with the Army, Post Office, Revenue, Telegraph Department, Marine Roads, bridges navigable Canals, improvement of towns, Harbour improvements, ligh house, mines (4) Railways. The Public Works Department undertook works, on behalf of Government of India, the 'Irrigation', connected with Irrigation and River conservency. Fortifications, Barracks, Commisariate and Ordinance buildings, Military Department houses and contonment roads, Postal Telegraph, Salt Department, Light houses and other Public Improvements a s may be considered to be rather of Imperial than of local interest.

On behalf of the Provincial Government this Public Works Department was attending on constructinggand repairing of all buildings in connection with Judicial, Revenue, Customs, Police, Educational, Jail, Medical, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

The General Branch was under the charge of the Chief Engineer, alongwith Buildings Roads Branch. The Chief Engineer was Secretary to Government in Public Works Department dealing with the general policy and administration of the whole department. He was assisted by a Deputy Chief Engineer who was also under Secretary to Government in Public Works Department.

2:3 Irrigation Branch:- The Branch was first constituted in the year 1867 with a Chief Engineer for Irrigation and it was a subordinate branch of the Public Works Department. It was functioning as a district and independent branch in direct communication with Government. The Irrigation branch dealt with works of Irrigation and internal navigation and agricultural works such as river conservancy, river embankments, drainages etc. The principal feature in the Madras system of Irrigation was the dams (or 'anicut') over rivers.

3:0 Inventory of Records and Finding Aids:-

3:1 Record Series:-

	From	To	Volumes
1. Consultations with Index	1843	1856	89
2. Despatches from England	1843	1861	7
3. Register of Despatches from Home Government	1874	1875	1
4. Despatches to England	1843	1857	13
5. Sundries	1834	1862	27
6. Volumes of Records as per supplemental Catalogue:-			
i) Madras Public Works letters from Court	18th Feb. 1857	22nd Dec. 1865	11
ii) Madras Public Works letter to and from the Secretary of state	10th Jan. 1867	30th Nov. 1871	4
7. G.O. files	1857	1960	3,30,484 files

3:2 Finding Aids:-

	From	To	Volumes
1. Consultation Indexes	1845	1855	7
2. [illegible] Alphabetical Index for consultation	1845	1856	10
3. Index to the Proceeding of the list of Madras P.W.D.(Irrigation) in the Years	1877	1924	48 Vols.

3. Railways for the year from

1865	Not	1857 to 1864	8	Vols.
1871	available	1877 to 1924	48	"
1872		1866 to 1870	5	"
		1873 to 1876	4	"

4. Buildings and Roads:-

From	1848 to 1867	16	"
	1868 (Manuscript)	1	"
	1869 to 1929	56	"
	1871	1	"

5. Printed Indexes to the Proceedings of

1. Public Works & Labour Department. From 1926 to 1929 4 Vols
2. Public Works (Marine) from
3. Public Works Department From 1930 to 1960 31 Vols.

ANNEXURE

Public Works Department

Allocation of business and list of subjects dealt with:-

1. The Secretariat records of the Public Works Department available here prior to 1858 are in the shape of manuscript volumes and those for the period from the year 1858. Onwards are in the shape of files. The following subjects were dealt with in the Department in the earlier periods:-

Subjects dealtwith Public Works Department period to 1884:-

Accommodation for Travellers

Army Buildings

Bridges

Dykes

Ecclesiastical Department buildings

Education Department Buildings

Embankment & Consevancy of rivers

Establishment - employed on general duties

General Bveshans questions

General Department buildings

Guaranteed Railways

Harbour Improvements

Improvement of Towns

Judicial Department Buildings

Light Houses

Manufactures

Marine Department Buildings

Mines

Navigable Canals other than those connected with system of Irrigation

Post Office Buildings

~~Practical~~ Provincial and ~~Internal~~ Imperial Irrigation works

Revenue Department Buildings

River Improvements

Roads

State Railways

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Tanks

Telegraph Department Buildings

Manual of Administration of the Madras Presidency 1885.

2. The following subjects were allocated to the Public Works Department in 1916, according to G.O.No.1426, Public, dated 28.7.1916.

"Public Works carried out by the agency of the Public Works Department whatever the source from which funds are supplied;

"Establishments employed for the control and execution of such works.

"Administrative questions arising out of the two items above.

"Irrigation and inland navigation.

"Question relating to railways.

"Question under the Indian Electricity Act.

"Questions relating to telegraphs and telephones which may fall to the local Governments.

""Telegraph offices - opening of telegraphic offices and combined (Post and Telegraph) offices.

"Sanitary Engineer and his establishment.

"Superintendent, Govt. Gardens.

"Upper Subordinate staff in the College of Engineering and in the Department of Industries.

"Wireless telegraphy including wireless telegraphy on ships.

"Working of the steam-boilers and prime movers Act and other connected matters, viz., annual report, budget, establishments, inspection notes on municipal water-works machinery pay and allowances of inspectors of steam boilers, rules and bye-laws under the Act.

3. With effect from the 1st April 1921, the subjects dealt with in the public works Secretariat were distributed among the three Secretaries as follows.
(as per G.O.No.162-163, Public, dated 23-3-1921:

Designation of Officer	Subjects distributed
1. Secretary, Public Works Department (General)	Ferries, Buildings, Roads and other Communication, Sanitary Engineer and his establishment, upper subordinate staff in the college of Engineering and in the Department of Industries, Electricity, Boilers, Telegraph and Telephones.
2. Joint Secretary (Irrigation)	Irrigation including waterways.
3. Secretary (Railways)	Railways.

4. With effect from the 1st July 1926, all the subjects connected with "Labour" and "Trade Unions" were allotted to the Public Works Department which was then called, "Public Works and Labour Department". The following subjects were dealt with in the Public Works and Labour Department, according to G.O.No.647, Public, dated 28.6.26

Boilers

Canals-Irrigational and Navigable.

Criminal Tribes Act (including settlements and schools for Criminal tribes)

Depressed classes

Electricity

Emigration

Ferries maintained by Government

Hydro-Electric Schemes.

Irrigation (major works)

Labour

Planters Labour Act.

Public Works

Railways

Rivers-Conservancy

Roads maintained by Government

Telegraphs and Telephones

Trade Union

Workmens Compensation Act.

5. In the year 1936, when the Secretariat was reorganised the Public Works Department was one among the nine departments of the Secretariat and the business of Government was distributed as follows in regard to the Public Works Department. as per G.O.No.572, Public (Reform) dated 20.3.1936.

The Subjects dealt with in the Public Works Department

Air Crafts and all matters connected therewith except airforces.

Boilers.

Canals-Irrigational and navigable.

Cemetries and tombs including European cemeteries.

Electricity.

Ferries maintained by Government.

Hydro-electric Schemes.

Irrigation (major Works)

Marine.

Port Quarantine.

Posts, telegraphs and telephones including wireless installations.

Public Works.

Railways-Accidents.

Railways lands - Jurisdiction

Railways including light and feeder railways.

Rivers-conservancy.

Roads maintained by Government.

Tramways-Extra-Municipal.

6. In 1937, when the business among the department of the Secretariat was redistributed in supersession of all previous orders on the subjects, the following subjects were dealt with in the Public Works Secretariat, (vide G.O.No.649, Public (Reforms) dated 1-4-37.)

Public Works Department

Provincial Subjects:

Canals-Irrigational and navigable.

Drainage and embankments, water-storage and water power.

Gas and gas works.

Hydro-electric Schemes.

Inland waterways and traffic thereon

Irrigation-Major works.

Minor Ports.

Minor Railways, Light and feeder railways.

Public Works (buildings, roads, bridges, ropeways, etc.,)

Railways Accidents.

Railways lands - Jurisdiction.

Rivers-Conservancy.

Taxes on boats.

Tramways - Extra-Municipal Works and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the province.

Concurrent subjects:-

Boilers.

Electricity

Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards machanically propelled vessels, carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

Federal subjects:-

Air craft and air navigation; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

Cemetries and tombs including European Cemetries.

Lighthoused including light ships and beacons.

Major Ports - Constitution and powers of port authorities therein.

Marine - Maritime shipping and navigation including shipping and navigation on tidal waters.

Admiralty jurisdiction.

Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

Posts and Telegraphs including telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication.

Railways other than minor railways - construction and regulation.

Taxes on railways fares and freights.

Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, water or air.

Works and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation.

7. In 1938, the Subject "Provincial Works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Works and Electricity Departments., was added to the allocation of subjects of the Public Works Department.
(as per G.O.No.1057, Public (Service) dated 23.6.1938)

8. With effect from 6.10.40, the following subjects wereadded to the allocation of subjects of Public Works Department, as per G.O.No.2003-2004 Public (Electricity) dated 5.10.40.

Labour.

Unemployment, relief of the poor;

Factories.

Industrial and Labour disputes.

Maternity Benefit Act;

Payment of Wages Act;

Trade Unions.

Unemployment Insurance.

Welfare of labour-
Employers' liability and Workmens' Compensation Provident funds.

Emigration and Immigration in their relation to labour;

Repatriation, in its relation to labour.

9. With effect from 1st September 1946, the distribution of business among the departments of the Secretariat was further revised and the following subjects were allotted to the Public Works Department, as per G.O.No.1883, Public (General), dated 3.9.46.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Provincial subjects,

Canals - Irrigational and navigable.

Drainage and embankments, water-storage and waterpower.

Gas and gas works.

Highways.

Hydro-electric schemes.

Inland waterways and traffic thereon.

Irrigation-Major works.

Isolated tombs of European Government servants and their families including isolated tombs of historical or archaeological interest and of British soldiers, non-commissioned officers and their families.

Mettur Township Committee.

Minor Ports.

Minor railways, light and feeder railways.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Works and Electricity departments.

Public Services-Statutory rules of the services with which the department is connected - Revision of an amendments to those rules.

Public Works (bridges and roads on canal banks and tank-bunds, ropeway, ferries, etc.)

Railways - Accidents.

Rivers - Conservancy.

Taxes on boats.

Tramways - Extra Municipal

Concurrent subjects:

Boilers.

Electricity.

Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

Federal Subjects.

Aircraft and air navigational regulation and organization of air traffic and of aerodromes.

Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

Civil Pioneer Force and Madras Civil Labour Units.

European cemeteries.

Evacuees from overseas.

Lighthouses, including light ships and beacons.

Major Ports-Constitution and powers of port authorieties therein.

Marine-Maritime shipping and navigation on tidal waters; admiralty jurisdiction.

Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

Posts and Telegraphs, including, wireless broadcasting and other like forms of communication; but excluding telephones.

Railways, other than minor railways-Construction and regulation.

Taxes on railway fares and freights.

Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, water or air.

Works and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation.

10. After the separation of Andhra State in 1953, the business rules of the Government were amended and the following subjects were allocated to the Public Works Department, as per G.O.Ms.No.2956, Public (Ser.A) dated 30.10.53 .

State Subjects:

Canals.

Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges ferries and other means of communication excepting Highways declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways.

Gas and gas works.

Government presses.

Inland waterways and traffic thereon, as regards vessels other than mechanically propelled vessels, except in respect of waterways declared by Parliament by law to be national waterways.

Irrigation-Other thanminor irrigation works. and their families including isolated tombs of historical or archaeological interest and of British soldiers, non-commissioned officers and their families.

Liveries and clothing.

Mettur Township Committee.

Nationalised Bus Transport.

Public Services - Statutory rules of the services with which the department in concerned-Revision of and amendments to those rules.

Public Works (bridges and roads on canal banks and tank-bunds, ropeway, ferries, etc.)

Railway Accidents.

Rivers-Conservancy.

Roads other than National Highways.

Stationery and Printing.

Taxes on boats.

Taxes on the consumption or sale of Electricity.

Tramways - Extra Municipal.

Water - power - except in regard to regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

Works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Works, Highways, Electricity and Port Departments.

Concurrent subjects:-

Boilers.

Electricity.

Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports.

Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways and the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways except in regard to those waterways declared by Parliament by lag to be national waterways.

Union subjects:

Aircraft and air navigation; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

Carriage of passengers and goods by railway, sea or air, or by national waterways in mechanical propelled vessels.

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Civil Pioneer Force and Madras Civil Labour units.

European Cemeteries.

Highways-declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways.

Lighthouses, including light ships, beacons anddother provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft. Ports declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports including their delimitation and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein.

Maritime shipping and navigation including shipping and navigation on tidal water; provision of education and training for the mercantile marine and regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies.

Port quarantine including hospitals connected therewith, seamens and marine hospitals.

Posts and Telegraphs, including wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communications; but excluding telephones.

Railways.

Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to theeextent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

Shipping and navigation on inland waterways declared by parliament by law to be national waterways.

Taxes on railway fares and freights.

Terminal taxes on goods or passengers in or in the possession of the Union.

11. The subject "Nationalised Bus Transport" was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Home Department, as pedered in G.O.Ms.No.2194, Public (Ser) dated 21.6.56.

12. The records of the Public Works Department throws light on the information of different branches of the Public Works of this state, viz, buildings and roads (highways) irrigation, Electricity, railways, construction of reservoirs, bridges etc., and general administration.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT
(1918 - 1920)

1:0 ORIGIN AND GROWTH:-

1:1 The Government of India, convened a conference in which representatives of provincial Governments participated in April 1918. According to a resolution passed at the Conference, the Provincial Governments were empowered to create a temporary department for periods not exceeding two years[1]. (G.O.Ms.No.630, Financial, dated 27.7.1918)

1:2 It was felt that the employment of an additional Secretary in the Secretariat was necessary to deal with various development department in the Secretariat.

1:3 Accepting the necessity the Government decided to employ an additional secretary or fifth Secretary and considered Land Administration departments should be brought together under the new Secretary. The creation of new department in the Secretariat styled as Revenue (Special) Department was ordered in 1918 for the period of the War. (G.O.Ms.No.508, Financial, dated 19.6.1918)

1:4 The new department commenced its work with effect from 1st July 1918. (G.O.Ms.No.2466, Revenue, dated 29.6.1918) Consequent on the creation of Revenue (Special) Department. The separate Revenue section dealt with in Chief Secretariat, was transferred permanently to Revenue Department with effect from 1st August 1918. (G.O.Ms.No.360, Financial, dated 27.7.1918)

2:0 Inventory of Records and Finding Aids:-

Total No. of G.O.'s available for the years	From 1918 to 1920	5,643 in 60 Bundles.

2:1 There are 3 numbers of subject War Index available for this Department.

ANNEXURE

The following subject Matters were dealtwith in the Revenue (Special) Department 1918-1920.

Economic conditions (including price and wages) Forests, Military transport, Mining, Recruitment of Combatants and non-combatants for the Indian Army, Trade, Trading with the enemy, Trading by hostile Foreigners and Firms Civil Supplies, Delhi War Conference, Employment and Labour, India Defence Force (India Branch), Industries, Marine, (including ship-building) Munitions, Publicity Board, Traffic and Priority and Transport and Communications.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

1946 - 1960

1.0 ORIGIN AND GROWTH

The idea of establishing Government farms in this Presidency originated in 1864, and a small farm was established in 1865 at Saidapet (Madras) under the management of a committee. The success which achieved the experiment induced the Government to take it under their direct management, and to extend its operations. These institutions had been concerned with too many tentative measures to be capable of showing a commercial success, but many important agricultural experiments had been made, and some have produced encouraging results, in indicating the general direction in which improvements can be effected in the agricultural practice of this Presidency. Attention has been given to subsoil drainage, improved tillage, the restoration of exhausted soils, economy, and the proper utilization of irrigation water: the fertilization of arable soils by the use of lime, saltpetre, oil-cake, poudrette and other manures available in Southern India, but then unused by the ryot: the introduction of new crops suited to the climate of India and adapted for cultivation under an improving agricultural practice, such as maize, Sorghum saccharatum, Caroline paddy, Guinea grass and other grasses. New Orleans cotton and other superior varieties of cotton, tobacco of sorts &c.; the production of live fences, in view to affording protection shelter, and fuel; the introduction of water-lifts, farm machines, carts, ploughs, cultivators, cattle-hoes, reaping knives, & c., of improved construction, and the improvement of similar kinds of machines and implements then in use in the country, improvement of the livestock of the country by careful breeding and feeding, and by introducing and acclimatizing new breeds with other matters. Up to the end of 1883-84 the Superintendent of the farm was also the Principal of the school of Agriculture which was opened in 1876 and was located in a building on the farm premises. As Superintendent he was controlled by the Revenue Department and as Principal by the Director of Public Instruction. This system of dual control was not found to work well, and from the 1 st April 1884 the school and the farm have been disconnected the one from the other and were then managed by separate staff.[1]

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1. Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency by C.D. Maclean - Page 297.

1.2 A separate Department for Agriculture was organised by the provincial Government in 1882 based on the recommendation of the Indian Famine Commission (1880). The Director of settlement and Agriculture was redesignated as Commissioner for Revenue Settlement, Land records and Agriculture. In the Secretariat the section which was dealing with the 'Agriculture' subjects in Revenue Deprtment was shifted from the Revenue to Development department which was created in 1921.[2]

1.3 The Civil Supplies Branch of the Board of Revenue was formed as a separate department of the Government Secretariat to be known as the "Food" Department and the following subjects dealt with in the Development Department were transferred to the new department in 1946.[3]

1-4 In 1949 consequent on the transfer of the subjects relating to "Agriculture" from "Development" to "Food" Department, the nomenclature of the department was changed as "Food and Agriculture Department. 4.

1.5 In 1953 conseqent on the formation of the Andhra State and the transfer of seven taluks from Bellary District to Mysore State, the number of departments in the Secretariat was reduced from 12 to 9. Agriculture department was one among them. The subjects already allotted to the Food and Agriculture Department were also dealt into the Agriculture department, besides Animal Husbandary, Forest, Cinchona, Fisheries, Agricultural Colonies and Land Development, Meteorology, Animal Pests and diseases, Department of statistics, Community projects, National extension scheme, Women Welfare, Rural Welfare including Cottage Industries, Harijan Welfare and administration of scheduled Area. 5.

1.6 A separate department styled as "Agriculture (Food Production) Department" was created for the purpose of dealing with the subjects relating to "Food Production". This small department functioned till 1956 when it was merged with the Agriculture Department which was re-designated as the "Department of Food and Agriculture".[6]

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2. G.O.No. 162-163, Public dated 23.03.1921 and Report
3. on the Administration of the Department of Agriculture
3. G.O.No. 401, Public (S) dated 18.2.46
4. G.O.No.3464 Public (S) dated 12.10.49
5. G.O.Ms.No.2840, Public (Ser) dated 14.10.53
6. G.O.Ms.No.3961, Public (Ser) dated 26.11.56

2.2 MODIFICATION IN THE ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS

2.1 In 1954, the subject " Local Development Works under Five Year Plan" was transferred to the Agriculture Department. 7.

2.2 In 1955 the following subjects were omitted from the list of subjects of Agriculture Department and were transferred to the Public Department. 8.

1. Khadi.
2. "Local Development Works under Five Year Plan".
3. Rural Welfare (excluding Harijan Welfare and Administration of Scheduled areas) and
4. Women's Welfare;

"Cottage Industries" was transferred to the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department.

3.0 LIST OF SIGIFICANT DOCUMENTS

3.1 A new branch of agricultural engineering was instituted with effect from 1st April 1946 with the intention of catering to the needs of the agriculturists.

3.2 The Scheme of intensive Cultivation for the multiplication and spread of improved strains of paddy, millets, pulses, groundnut and green manures was introduced. The Government of India agreed to bear half the net cost of the scheme. All the schemes in this line were merged with this comprehensive schemes. The three year intensive Cultivation Plan was merged into the Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission.
(Madras Administration Report 1946-47)

3.3 The following new schemes were sanctioned in 1949.

1. Land development by mechanical cultivation and supply of electric motor pumpsets, etc., to agriculturists, for lift irrigation.
2. Central Agricultural Engineering stores and supply centre for the improvement of irrigation facilities.
3. Soil conservation and contour bunding in the Ceded districts and Visakapatam district.
4. Control of pests and diseases of crops.
5. Scheme for subsidized distribution of phosphatic manures to increase food production.
6. Scheme for intensive multiplication and distribution of improved paddy seeds.
7. Scheme for intensive green manuring of food-crops.
8. Scheme for intensive multiplication and distribution of improved millet seeds.
(Madras Administration Report for 1949-50.

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7. G.O.Ms.No. 35 Public (Services) dated 8.1.54.
8. G.O.Ms.No. 1945 Public(Services) dated 21.6.55.

3:4 The Cotton Extension scheme was started in the state in June 1950. The main lines of extension work were the reclamation of fallow Land for cultivation of cotton, diversion of certain lands under the food and other crops to Cotton, double cropping and inter-cropping of Cotton with Commercial crops - application of fertilizers and distribution of improved seeds.
(Madras Administration Report for 1950-51)-

3:5 The National Tree Planting Week was observed from 1st July 1951. Agricultural Officers and staff toured in their jurisdiction and in Co-operation with the Revenue, Forest, Public Works, Education and Health Departments carried out the "Vanamahotsava" Programme. About 41 lakhs of trees were planted during the year 1951.
(Madras Administration Report for 1951-52).

3:6 Community Development programme were launched in 1952-53 and the projects were in operation in eight blocks during the year. They were (1) Lower Bhavani Project (2) Malampuzha Project (3) Periyar Project (4) South Kanara Project (5) South Arcot comprising a portion of Chidambaram Taluk (6) a portion of Chingleput District (7) a portion of Ambasamudram in Tinnelveli District and (8) a portion of Dindigul in Madurai District.

3:7 The work done in these community project areas consisted of the following items:-

"Starting of demonstration farms, supply of pump-sets, distribution of improved seeds, propagation of green manures plants, Manufacture of Compost, distribution of chemical fertilizers, introduction of the modified Japanese method of cultivation, disbursement of short-term loans, supply of improved vegetables, seeds, and introduction of fodder grasses, control of pests and plant diseases.
(Madras Administration Report 1953-54)

3:8 The State Agricultural Advisory Machinery Committee was constituted in 1948 with a view to advising the Agricultural Department as well as the Government on matters relating to the purchase of all agricultural machineries.
(G.O.Ms.No.5577 Development dated 10.11.48)

3:9 Committee on Agricultural Production was constituted in 1958 for conducting a survey on the implementation of the Agricultural Production Programmes and the results achieved on them.
(G.O.Ms.No.2929, Food & Agriculture dated 21.8.58)

3:10 State Seed Farms Advisory Committee was constituted in 1959 for the purpose of supervising the Seed Farms and suggesting ways and means of improving their efficiency and utility. G.O.Ms.No.735, Food & Agriculture dated 20.2.59)

5:11 Food Advisory Committee was constituted in 1959 to advise Government on all matters relating to the food situation in general and the problem of prices in particular. (G.O.No.838, Food & Agriculture 26.2.59)

4:0 INVENTORY OF RECORDS AND FINDING AIDS:-

4:1 Inventory of Records:-

S.No.	Series	Year	No. of files/vols.
1.	G.O. Files	1946 1947 1948	60,163
2.	Bundles	1949	569

4:2 Printed Indexes for the years from 1946 to 1960 are available in 15 Volumes.

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ANNEXURE I.

In 1945 the subjects connected with "Agriculture" were dealt with in the Development department of the Secretariat as detailed below.

Provincial subjects-
Agriculture including agricultural education.
Agricultural statistics.
Cinchona.
Cottage industries.
Fisheries.
Forests, including ryots' and Panchayat forests.
Marketing.
Money-lending and money lenders.
Protection of wild animals and birds.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Agriculture, Cinchona, Fisheires, Forest and Veternary departments.
Public Services-Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned- Revision of and amendments to those rules.
Rural indebtedness.
Statistics for purpose of provincial matters.
Veternary department including Veterinary education.
Weights and measures.
Concurrent subjects-
Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals or plants.
Statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in the concurrent field.
Federal subjects-
Botanical survey.
Census.
Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.
Meteorology-Federal organizations.

Standards of weight.
Geological survey."
(G.O.Ms.No. 1883Pub.,(G) dated 3.9.46)

SUBJECTS DEALT WITH IN THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

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"Drug Control and Consumer Goods Control.
H.P.P.O. (Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordiance).
Rationing.
Supplies of Vegetables etc., to the Military.
Paddy and rice-procurement and Distribution etc.,
Cost of Living Index.
Fire wood and Charcoal.
Sugar and Jaggery.
Provincial Food Councils and District Food Councils etc.,
Miscellaneous Controls on potatoes, Chillies etc.,

This Food department stated functioning with effect from the 20th February 1946. In 1946, due to the re-distribution of work among the departments in the Secretariat, the following subjects were allotted to the Food Department :-

Cattle Food.
Control and fixation of prices of foodgrains and other articles of food.
Control Orders-Miscellaneous commodities, e.g., Sugar, Oil-seeds, vegetables, matches, onions, potatoes, chillies, kerosene, Salt and Kirana articles.
Cost of living index and statistics relating to agriculture, trade, rainfall and livestock.
Drug Control Order.
Firewood and charcoal.
Foodgrains Control Order".
Grow more food schemes (Emergency schems)
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordiance and consumer Goods Control.
Paddy and rice - Procurement and distribution etc.,
Provincial Food Councils, District Food Councils etc., and Publicity regarding food (including nutrition).
Public Services - Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned Revision of and amendments to those rules.

Rationing.
Railway Priorities.
Statistics for purposes of provincial matters and of any of the matters in the concurrent field.
Transport and storage of foodgrains, firewood, etc.,
Vegetable and milk scheme.
Wheat and Wheat products, millets and pulses - Procurement and distribution etc.,"

A. FOOD.

Cattle Food.
Control and fixation of prices of foodgrains and other articles of food.
Control Orders - Miscellaneous commodities, e.g., Sugar, Oil and Oil-seeds, Vegetables, Matches, Onions, Potatoes, Chillies, Kerosene, Salt and Kirana articles.
Drug Control Order.
Firewood and charcoal.
Foodgrains Control Order.
Paddy and rice-Procurement and distribution etc.,

Provincial Food Councils, District Food Councils, etc., and Publicity regarding food (including nutirition)
Public Services - Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned-Revision of and amendments to those rules.
Rationing.
Railway priorities.
Transport and storage of foodgrains, firewood, etc.,
Vegetables and milk schemes.
Wheat and wheat products; millets and pulses-Procurement and distribution etc.,

B. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture including Agricultural education and Grow More Food Schemes.
Marketing.
Provincial Works and buildings under the administrative control of the Agriculture Department.
Prevention of the extention from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting plants.
Botanical Survey

ANNEXURE II

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

State Subjects:

Agricultural statistics.
Agriculture, including Agricultural education, research and engineering.
Animal husbandary department including Veternary education.
Botanical survey.
Cattle Food.
Chichona.
Colonization and land development
Community projects.
Control and fixation of prices of foodgrains and other articles of food.

Control of orders - Miscellaneous commodities, e.g., Sugar, Oil and Oil-Seeds, Vegetables, Matches, Onions, Potatoes, Chillies, Kerosene, Salt and Kirna articles.
Cost of living index, trade, rainfall and livestock statistics for purposes of State matters and of any of the matters in the Concurrent field.
Cottage Industries other than Handloom industry
Departments of Statistics.
Firewood and charcoal.
Fisheries.
Fishing and fisheries beyound territorial waters
Foodgrains control order.
Food Production-all question relating to it.
Forests.
Industrial Statistics Act
Khadi.
Marketing.
National External Schemes.
Paddy and rice - Procurement and distribution etc., Basic Plan.
Prevention of theextension from one unit to another of infectious and contageous diseases or pests affecying plants and animals.
Protection of wild animals and birds.
Publicity regarding Food (excluding nutrition)
Public Services + Statutory rules of the services with which this department is concerned- Revision of and amendment to these rules.
Pulses.
Railway Priorities.
Rationing.
Rural Welfare (excluding Harijan Welfare and administration of Scheduled areas)
State, District and Taluk Food Advisory Committees.
State works and building under the administrative control of this Department.
Transport and Storage of food grains, firewood, etc.,
Vegetables and mildsupply schemes.
Wheat and Wheat products, millets and pulses- Procurement and distribution etc., - Basic Plan,
Women's Welfare.

CONCURRENT SUBJECTS:

Statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in the concurrent field.

UNION SUBJECTS:

Meteorology - Union organizations.

FIRKA DEVELOPMENT (1947-1950) AND RURAL WELFARE (1951-1953) DEPARTMENTS

1:0 ORGANISATION AND GROWTH:-

1:1 The Firka Development Scheme was a new and promising activity of the Government of Madras Presidency based on the Gandhian Plan of rural reconstruction, which had immense potentialities for the welfare of the masses living in the villages. It attempted to revive and revitalise our village life. It was the outcome of the recognition that an all-round improvement of rural life demanded the highest priority among the activities of a modern welfare state. The composite Madras State, like other States in India, was mainly a land of villages. But, for some considerable time past, owing to a variety of causes greater attention had been paid to the growth and improvement of towns and cities and the majority of the villages were sadly neglected. The result was that most of the educated and wealthy people had deserted the villages and migrated into the towns and cities. In fact, a number of villages presented a decaying and desolate appearnce.

1:2 The progress and prosperity of our state, as indeed of the whole of India, depends largely on its villages in which live more than 80 per-cent of its population; and it is for resuscitating and enriching village life that the Firka Development Scheme was started by this Department. Its aim was to improve the living conditions in the Villages and to create in the villagers an active and intelligent interest in their problems. and make them self-confident and self-reliant.

1:3 The main object of the scheme was to organise the villages for a happier, more prosperous and fuller life in which the individual villager will have the opportunity to develop both as an individual and as a unit of a well-integrated society has to be achieved, as efficiently and as early as possible. This was the background with which the Firka Development Department was formed in 1947[1]. This department

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1. G.O.Ms.no.65, Rural Welfare, dated 1.8.50.

was placed under the control of the principal Private Secretary to the Premier (Later redesignated as Chief Minister) who was also looking after the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments subjects.2 In the general plan for Firka Development it was recommended that the Department should become a full-fledged one like any other department of the Secretariat in the interest of efficiency and expediency so that all subjects such as rural development Amilioration of Khadi, Harijan uplift, Women's Welfare, Cottage Industries etc., connected with rural reconstruction may be dealt with in one department. This Firka Development department thus constituted was renamed as Rural Welfare Department in 1950.

1:4 The intention of the Government was that the selected Firkas and centres should be developed on the basis of self-sufficiency as far as possible, so that there would be a strong super-structure based on the co-operation of well-organised units. It was felt that every endeavour would be made to create self-sufficiency in food and clothing in these villages.

1:5 The fundamental aim of the scheme was all-round improvement of rural life; but its success largely depended upon the co-ordination of the work of the various nation-building departments like, Education Agriculture, Irrigation, Industries, Public Health etc.3

2:0 <u>DEVELOPMENT OF FIRKAS</u>:-

2:1 The Government started the Intensive Rural Reconstruction work in 34 selected firkas and Centres with a view to gradually extend it throughout the state (Vide Annexure II). A Firka is a convenient unit. The Selection of the Firkas was also based on considerations of general backwardness of the Firka in regard to communications, Sanitation, Lighting, Water-supply, etc., presence of electric installation in or within the easy reach of the Firka or Centre, the presence of available conditions

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2. G.O.Ms.No.3295, Public, dated 6.11.47.

3. G.O.Ms.No.65, Rural Welfare, dated 1.8.50

for intensifying the production of handloom cloth and for the development of other cottage industries.

3:0 ADMINISTRATIVE SET - UP:-

3:1 The Collector of the district was placed in direct charge and was primarily responsible for the successful working of the Rural Reconstruction Scheme in his district. Each selected Firka was in-charge of a Firka Development Officer of the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar and under him there were Grama Sevaka of the rank of Revenue Inspector, one for each of the four or five groups into which each Firka or Centre had been divided. The subordinate staff of one Lower Division Clerk, and one peon had also been provided for.

3:2 A A Provincial Firka Development Officer of the status of a Head of a Department was appointed to be in direct provincial charge of the Government's scheme of Rural Reconstruction, Khadi and Cottage Industries in the selected areas. He was generally concerned with the technical aspect of the Scheme and was responsible for its proper co-ordination and execution. The provincial Firka Development Officer was then assisted by two Regional Firka Development Officers.[4]

4:0 <u>PUBLIC ORIENTED SCHEMES DURING 1951 - 57</u>:-

4:1 The schemes relating to Rural Water Supply, Village Communication, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Irrigation, Education, Co-operation, Khadi, Electricity, were continued to be executed during the period from 1951 to 1953.

4:2 The extensive Khadi scheme was introduced in 19 firkas during the year 1949-50 and was extended to 37 firkas in the year 1950-51. In October '53, the scheme was in force in 53 selected firkas and parts of firka administered by 13 Rural Welfare Officers assisted by Khadi Workers and Grama Sevaks in the residuary Madras State. Consequent on the merger of the Rural Welfare Scheme in the National Extension Service in October '53, the working of the Extensive Khadi Scheme was entrusted to the Block Development Officers in-charge of the National Extension Service Block in the respective firkas.

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4. G.O.Ms.No.65, Rural Welfare, dated 1.8.50.

4:3 In 1953, the Government approved and implemented the programme of National Extension Service which in content was only a synthesis of the ideas underlaying the Rural Water Supply. The department of Women's Welfare was reorganised and attached to the Director of Rural Welfare. The Khadi scheme was framed in two parts, 'extensive' and 'intensive'. The intensive part of the scheme was intended to be worked in certain selected firkas of the state and the extensive part of the scheme was designed to pave the way for the introduction of the intensive scheme.

4:4 Panchayats in all but 35 villages in the 34 firkas originally selected for intensive rural reconstruction work were constituted. Most of the Panchayats had evinced great interest and commendable zeal in rural welfare work. Their activities covered a wide range and included provision of drinking water supply, Communication, reading rooms, Libraries, Public both room, Street lighting, Installation of radios, improvement of sanitation, mainteance of stud bulls, promotion of Khadi spinning,,opening of schools and ayurvedic dispensaries, appointment of tank watchmen for guarding water sources etc. One Panchayat made provision for opening a leprosy clinic.[5]

5:0 MODIFICATION IN THE SET UP OF THE DEPARTMENT:-

5:1 In 1950, the name of the department was changed as Rural Welfare Department. In 1953, consequent on the formation of the Andhra State and the transfer of some taluks from Bellary District to Mysore State, the number of departments, in the secretarial was reduce from 12 to 9. The subjects dealt with in the department were transferred to the Revenue, Agriculture and Industries, Labour and Co-operation departments, The subjects, "Charities and Charitable Institutions", "Charitable and religious endowments and Religious institution" were transferred to the Revenue Department. National Extension Schemes, Khadi, Rural Welfare, Cottage Industries other than Handloom Industry and Women's Welfare were transferred to the Agriculture department. Reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Sugalis and Yenadis" "Harijan Welfare" and "Administration of Scheduled areas" were transferred to the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department.[6]

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5. G.O.Ms.No.636, Rural Welfare, dated 25.6.1951 (Administration Report of Rural Welfare Department).

6. G.O.Ms.No.2956, Public, Dated 30.10.1953.

6:0 **Inventory of Records and Finding Aids:-**

6:1

Firka Development 1947-50	No.of files No.of Bundles	4060 21
Rural Welfare Department 1951-53	No.of files No.of Bundles	5131 37

6:2 **Finding Aids:-**

6:3 No. of Printed Indexes 1947-50 4 Vols.
1951-53 3 Vols.

7:0 **List of Significant documents:-**

7:1 Development Schemes, relating to Rural Water Supply, Village Communication, Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Irrigation, Khadi and Co-operation were drawn and implemented in many rural areas of this state.

7:2 **RURAL WATER SUPPLY:-**

Many new wells were sunk, constructed and rapaired. Water tanks and drinking water ponds were repaired.
G.O.No.636, Rural Welfare, dated 25-06-51,
G.O.No.79, Firka Development, dated 16-12-47.

7:3 **VILLAGE COMMUNICATION:-**

Many new roads were constructed and formed. Some culverts, Road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges were constructed.
G.O.No.79, Firka Development, dated 16-12-47,
G.O.No.636, Rural Welfare, dated 25-06-51.

7:4 **EDUCATION:-**

Elementary Schools, Night Schools, Adult Schools, and Basic education schools were started. Some Elementary Schools were converted into basic Education Schools. Reading Rooms, Central Library Branch and Libraries were opened. Radio sets were installed ~~and Radio sets sets were installed~~ and Radio houses were constructed.
G.O.No.9, Firka Develompment, dated, 12.01.48,
G.O.No.636, Rural Welfare, dated 25.06.51.
(M.S)

7:5 **MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH:-**

Dispensaries, Ayurvedic Dispensaries, Maternity Centres, and Child Welfare Centres were opened. Latrines, Septic tanks, Bathrooms, Drainage, Dust-bins were constructed and first-aid Centres and grama seva sangams were formed.

7:6 AGRICULTURE:-

Many Waste Lands were brought under cultivation, model Agricultural farms and Agricultural Demonstration plots were started. Manure pits and Compost pits were dug.

7:7 IRRIGATION:-

Ponds, Dams, Minor Irrigation tanks and lakes were constructed. Channels were repaired and Kudimaramat work was done.

7:8 CO-OPERATION:-

Co-operative Societies with mult-purpose objectives, Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Credit Co-operative Societies, Milk supply Co-operative Societies, Labour Co-Operative Societies, Jaggery Production and sales Co-operative societies were formed and co-operative stores and societies were organised.
(G.O.M.S.No.636, Rural Welfare, dated 25.06.51)

ANNEXURE I

SUBJECT MATTER DEALT WITH IN THE DEPARTMENT:-

The following subjects dealt with in the Education and Public Health Department were transferred to the newly formed Firka Development Department: (G.O.Ms.No.3542, Public, dated 08-12-47)

"Charities and Charitable institutions Choultries;
Lunger Khannas including Triplicane poor house;
Religious and Charitable endowments;
Khadi and Cottage Industries;

MODIFICATION IN THE ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS:-

In 1948, the subject "Charitable institutions and Orphanages maintained by Foreign Missions" was transferred to the Firka Development Department from Public Department. The subjects, "Communities" eligible for help by Labour Department", and "Labour (Scheduled Classes)" were transferred to the Firka Development Department from the Development Department. Likewise, in 1949 the subject, "Reclamation of Kallars, Koravas, Yenadis and Sugalis" was transferred to the Firka Development Department from the Home Department.

1. G.O.No.1544, Public, dated 28.06.48.
2. G.O.No.1750, Public, dated 19.07.48.
3. G.O.No.4250, Public, dated 08.12.49.

ANNEXURE II

Selected Firkas and Centres for the intensive Rural Reconstruction Work

DISTRICTS	NAME OF FIRKA	NUMBER OF VILLAGES
Anantapur	Hindupur	23
North Arcot	Kalasapakkam	30
South Arcot	Kadambuliyur	35
Bellary	Alur	24
Chingleput	Triuvallur	51
Chittor	Nagari	68
Coimbatore	Palladam	21
Coimbatore	Vellakoil	21
Coimbatore	Avanashi	25
Cuddapah	Proddatur	18
East Godavari	Rajahmundry	19
West Godavari	Dendulur	47
West Godavari	Polavaram	63
Guntur	Ongole	36
Guntur	Guruvareddiapalam	25
South Kanara	Kumbla	25
Kistna	Bezwada	18
Kurnool	Kurnool	14
Kurnool	Erragondapalam	18
Madura	Tirumangalam	52
Malabar	Tellicherry	17
Malabar	Payyanur	15
Nellore	Kanupur	29
The Nilgiris	Kundah	7
Ramnad	Malli	12
Salem	Veerapandy	67
Salem	Puliankurichi	37
Tanjore	Saliamangalam	31
Tinnevelly	Shermadevi	18
Trichinopoly	Musiri	23
Vizagapatam	Gara	27
Vizagapatam	Pendurthi	23
Vizagapatam	Madugula	25
Vizagapatam	Kota-uratla	31
Total	34	995